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Just as soon as a Butcher gets a Ridgway Steam-Hydraulic elevator in his place he begins to prosper.

Hams get sweeter, Dried Beef drier, Sausages meatier, Lard purer, Bacon nuttier. And the whole place more like a jewelry store.

And all the women soon get on to the up-to-date Meat Man.

And we can prove it.

Our customers are all prosperous, as you will find when you run over the list.

The same kind of brains that will select the Ridgway Steam Hydraulic elevator and make upstairs certain and quick.

Will do a whole lot of other smart things to make other parts of the business good and profitable.

The Butcher who is smart enough to get the best elevator will keep his place **CLEAN**.

The Butcher who is smart enough to know the best way to take stuff up and down stairs is smart enough to know how to get hams, bacon and other stuff to the best market.

You will notice, beloved, it is the big mechanical engineers who know a thing or two that take hold and install Ridgway elevators.

The two for a cent talent goes and buys something "cheap" for vertical transportation. They are not smart enough to know what it means to

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON COMPANY
COATESVILLE, PA.

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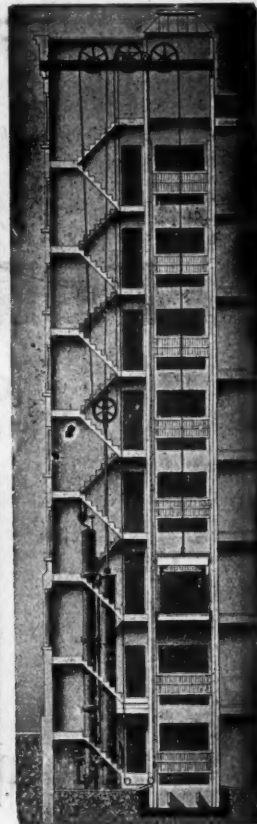


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Cleaner and Cleanser

If Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser were used for nothing but cleaning ice boxes and refrigerating rooms it would prove a valuable article for any butcher. But the uses of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser are only limited by the number of places and things that you have to clean. It is free from greasy soap, soap powder, caustic and powerful chemicals. You will find it perfectly harmless and perfectly satisfactory.

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Order a barrel from your supply house. Give it a thorough trial. If you do not find it entirely satisfactory, write us for shipping directions to return the unused portion at our expense and the trial will cost you nothing.

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No. 27.

READY FOR THE A. M. P. A. MEETING.

Indications are that the large attendance which is desired at the forthcoming convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at Washington on January 15, 16 and 17, 1912, will be secured. Large delegations are expected from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. The Chicago and Cincinnati delegations will probably have special trains of their own.

The advance reservations at the New Willard Hotel, where the convention will be held, also indicate a large gathering. Because of this fact, Secretary McCarthy has been urging the members to make reservations in advance as otherwise it may be difficult to secure them. In this connection he sent out the following bulletin during the week:

"I am informed by the New Willard Hotel that many of our members are sending in reservations simply stating that they want rooms during the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association. As this is one of the most crowded hotels in the country at this time of the year, all those who have reserved rooms should immediately write to the hotel stating just what day they will arrive and whether in the morning, afternoon or evening. This is particularly necessary for those who will arrive previous to Monday, January 15.

"I again remind our members that reservations in advance are absolutely necessary at this hotel. There are already three times as many reservations in for our convention as there were this time last year, and as the same condition exists in other hotels in Washington you are advised to immediately reserve your rooms.

"Let me again emphasize that we must have a big attendance, and it is the duty of every packer and every one interested in the business to be present at this convention. Ordinary business considerations should not prevent your attendance."

SCHWARTZ BROS. NOT GUILTY.

Judge Carrick, of Jersey City, N. J., held in the case of Schwartz Brothers, of Kearney, N. J., tried before him for shipping meat from diseased horses and cows to Holland, that the Government had not proved its case. The specific allegation was that a sick cow had been killed and pickled for foodstuff. The defense was that that cow had gone into the rendering tank. The judge thought the defense had shown that to be the case. In addition, Judge Carrick held that the pickled meat was for export and not for home consumption, and quoted from the Pure Food Act that if the laws of the foreign country are not violated that no article specially prepared for export shall be deemed to be adulterated.

TESTIMONY TAKING BEGUN IN PACKERS' TRIAL Witnesses Tell Story of Origin of National Packing Co.

At the packers' trial last Friday the opening statements were completed and on Tuesday the hearing of witnesses was commenced. Previous to the introduction of testimony, the attorney for the packers made objection to the introduction of evidence of acts alleged to have been committed previous to July 1, 1905. Their contention was that as the packers had given evidence and testimony before the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on which the Garfield report was based, that they could not be held accountable prior to the date named. Judge Carpenter reserved decision.

Mr. A. H. Veeder, attorney in chief for Swift & Company, was the first witness called by the government, and under cross examination gave much information as to the attempt to form a merger of all of the big companies in 1902.

From the progress made in the first week, or rather the lack of it, it is evident that the trial will last for several months. It is stated that the government has already subpoenaed over 300 witnesses, and the names of these are being kept secret.

Friday, December 22.

John Barton Payne appeared for the National Packing Company and Edward Tilden, its president, and M. W. Borders spoke in behalf of Edward Morris and Louis H. Heyman. Mr. Borders said:

"The high cost of living is the result of changed economic conditions. The country's increase in population has exceeded the production of live stock, and we will show that the demand for fresh meat has increased 500,000 pounds a year, while there has been a 15 per cent. decrease in the production of steers.

"Swift, Armour and Morris do not furnish more than 35 per cent. of the fresh meat used in this country, and they earn a smaller percentage on their investment than is earned in any other business.

"During the three years covered in the indictment Morris & Company earned less than 10 per cent. on the money invested, and there is no water in the stock of these concerns. The only way to control the price of the fresh meat industry is to control the supply and the volume of shipments, and this is beyond the power of any man or group of men.

"The government must prove that these defendants operated a combination in restraint of trade in the three year period subsequent to 1907, the term covered by the indictment. I am not going to deny or admit that there were pools in the packing business in the old days, because it has nothing to do with the case.

"In 1902 there was a spirit of consolida-

tion abroad. The United States Steel Corporation was formed. Armour, Swift and Morris planned a big merger and in preparing for this move several small packing concerns were purchased for \$15,000,000. Among them were the G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company. Later the National Packing Company was formed to operate these concerns. That was the sole purpose of the National Packing Company."

Mr. Payne said:

"As I view this case, it is not the indictment of the defendants, but an indictment of a great business. The effect of this trial will be felt all over the world.

"The growth and development of the country made big business enterprises necessary, and the packers were no exception to the rule.

"In 1905 United States Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield, acting under the instructions of President Roosevelt, made an investigation of the entire packing industry, and submitted his report to Congress. The Garfield report admits the packing industry as conducted enables the farmer to get a high price for his cattle and allows the consumer to get his meat at a lower price than if he was obliged to rely on local butchers."

Mr. Payne read from the Garfield report to show that the National Packing Company had never been used by the packers to control prices.

Tuesday, December 26.

Attorney Veeder testified that the plans for the merger were abandoned, and that in March, 1903, the National Packing Company was organized to operate certain packing companies purchased with a view of including them in the big company.

Under the terms of the agreement the three large packing corporations and their subsidiary companies, together with recently acquired companies, were to be merged into one concern. Armour, Swift and Morris were to receive bonds and preferred stock of the new company in payment for the value of their tangible property. In addition to this the promoters were to receive \$25,000,000 worth of the new company's stock for intangible property and a large block of common stock for their good will, this amount to be fixed by the earnings of the different plants during the first year of the new merger.

The promoters planned to borrow \$90,000,000 to finance the corporation. The appraised valuation of Armour, Swift, Morris and their subsidiary companies was given at \$180,000,000. Each of the three promoters deposited \$1,000,000 with a Chicago bank as an evidence of good faith, but they were compelled to drop the plan because of the failure of certain New York capitalists to furnish the funds needed.

Veeder was closely questioned regarding the Kenwood Company and the Aetna Trading Company, but he professed ignorance of their business. He admitted the Kenwood

Company was organized in his office, but said he was not present at the time.

Wednesday, December 27.

Attorney Veeder testified that the defendants made two efforts to organize a merger in the summer of 1902 and that their efforts to finance the enterprise were unsuccessful in both instances.

The first plan was to include the Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy interests, with a capital of \$923,000,000, divided as follows:

Bonds, \$141,750,000.

Preferred stock, \$168,750,000.

Common Stock, \$612,500,000.

After the promoters had failed to finance this proposition through Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of New York, the plan was changed to provide for a capitalization of \$525,000,000, but the condition of the money market made it impossible to finance the modified merger.

Mr. Veeder testified that E. H. Harriman, James Stillman and other New York financiers were to have furnished the capital, and the amount they were to receive as compensation was \$10,000,000.

The story of the two proposed mergers was told chiefly by the reading of contracts and agreements, entered into by interested parties, to the jury by counsel for the government, who then offered the documents in evidence.

The late Gustavus F. Swift was to have been president of the merger. Edward Morris and Michael Cudahy were to have been vice-presidents and J. Ogden Armour chairman of the executive and finance committees.

The witness told of the organization of the National Packing Company March 18, 1903, but denied it had any connection with the proposed merger.

Thursday, December 28.

Objections by counsel for the defense to evidence which the government seeks to introduce regarding the operations of the Kenwood Company and the Aetna Trading Company halted the trial and caused Judge Carpenter to excuse the jury, pending the hearing of legal arguments.

The government contends that the Kenwood Company, which was organized by the packers in 1900, and continued in business until 1905, was one of the alleged pools used to market the packers' by-products. It is alleged that the Kenwood Company dealt in oleo oil and the Aetna Trading Company in the same period dealt in casings.

The objection to this line of testimony came when Albert H. Veeder was questioned in regard to the business transacted by these companies.

"We have a right to know what the government intends to prove by going into the business of these companies and what relation it has to this company," said Attorney Levy Mayer, counsel for the defense. "The Kenwood Company dealt in oleo oil and the Aetna Trading Company in casings, and we cannot understand what relation this has to the allegations made in the indictment that there was a combination to control the price of fresh meat and the price paid in the purchase of cattle. For this reason we contend that this testimony is incompetent and ask to have it excluded."

"Standing alone I do not see the relevancy of this testimony, but it may lead to something connected with the acts charged in the indictment," said Judge Carpenter. "I think the government should at this time state what it expects to prove."

Special Counsel Pierce Butler said the government expected to show that the packers made an inadequate allowance for by-products in figuring the test cost of animals slaughtered, which had a direct bearing on the workings of the alleged combination.

"We expect to develop in the trial that these companies are an important part of the pool or pools by which the packers between 1900 and 1905 fixed the price of fresh meat and the figures to be paid for cattle," said Attorney Butler. "They were used to market by-products at a higher price than they could be sold direct by the parent concerns."

YEAR'S WORK OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dr. Melvin's Report on Various Investigations Gives Interesting Summaries

The annual report of Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, contains a very large amount of matter which is of vital interest to the meat trade, as usual. It summarizes the work of the inspection division, goes into the question of eradicating tuberculosis, beef and pork production investigations, the work of the bio-chemic division which has to do with the laboratory investigations and gives the work of the experiment station in detail. There is a vast amount of information in this report, and it represents the work of hundreds of men during the past year on lines which sooner or later will be to the advantage of the meat industry.

Some of the sections of it which are of particular interest are as follows:

THE INSPECTION DIVISION.

The work of the Inspection Division, in charge of Dr. R. P. Steddom, chief, consists of the meat inspection and the control and eradication of contagious diseases of animals.

The meat inspection work of the year shows an increase over the preceding year in the number of animals slaughtered, in the amount of meat food products prepared, and in the amount of meat and meat food products exported.

Inspection was conducted during the fiscal year at 936 establishments located in 255 cities and towns, as compared with 919 establishments in 237 cities and towns during the fiscal year 1910.

Inspection was inaugurated at 108 establishments and was withdrawn from 78 establishments during the year, as compared with 105 and 91 establishments, respectively, during the fiscal year 1910. In 68 cases the cause of withdrawal was that the establishments discontinued slaughtering or interstate or regular business; in 6 cases withdrawal was due to insanitary conditions, failure to meet requirements of the department, or to violation of the regulations; while in 4 cases the inspection was withdrawn by request.

The following statement shows the number of establishments and the number of cities and towns where the inspection of meat and meat food products has been conducted by the bureau in each fiscal year, beginning with 1891:

Number of establishments and number of cities and towns where meat inspection has been conducted, fiscal years 1891 to 1911, inclusive.

Years.	Estab- lishments.	Cities and towns.
1891.....	9	6
1892.....	23	12
1893.....	37	16
1894.....	46	17
1895.....	55	19
1896.....	102	26
1897.....	128	33
1898.....	135	35
1899.....	139	42
1900.....	149	46
1901.....	157	52
1902.....	155	50
1903.....	156	50
1904.....	152	51
1905.....	161	52
1906.....	163	58
1907.....	708	186
1908.....	787	211
1909.....	876	240
1910.....	919	237
1911.....	936	255

During the fiscal year market inspection was extended to 2 more cities, making a total of 41 cities at whose public markets federal meat inspection is conducted in order that

interstate deliveries may be made without violating the meat inspection law and regulations.

Ante-Mortem Inspections.

The number of animals of each species inspected before slaughter is given in the following statement, which shows an increase in the number of sheep and swine inspected and a decrease in the number of cattle, calves and goats inspected, making the total ante-mortem inspections 7.5 per cent. greater than for the previous year.

Kind of animals.	Passed.	Sus-pected.	Total inspected.
Cattle	7,762,473	45,239	7,807,712
Calves	2,211,187	2,940	2,214,127
Sheep	13,001,932	3,890	13,005,822
Goats	54,373	9	54,382
Swine	29,892,489	27,772	29,920,261
Total	52,922,454	79,850	53,002,304

This term is used to designate animals found or suspected of being unfit for food on ante-mortem inspection, most of which are afterwards slaughtered under special supervision, the final disposition being determined on post-mortem inspection.

Post-Mortem Inspections.

The inspections made at the time of slaughter are given in the following statement, which shows an increase of 7.7 per cent. over the fiscal year 1910. As in the case of ante-mortem inspections, the increase was in the number of sheep and swine, while the other species show a decrease. Although over 2,000,000 more hogs were slaughtered than in 1910, the number was 12.4 per cent. less than the average for the fiscal years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Kind of animals.	Passed for food.	Passed for lard and tallow only.	Con-demned.	Total.
Cattle	7,738,452	3,176	39,402	7,781,030
Calves	2,212,552	2	7,654	2,219,908
Sheep	12,994,051	52	10,789	13,005,502
Goats	54,084		61	54,145
Swine	29,777,386	79,500	59,477	29,916,363
Total	52,776,855	82,710	117,383	52,976,948

In the foregoing table are included the post-mortem inspections of the carcasses of animals "suspected" on ante-mortem inspection, the final inspections of carcasses that were "retained" at the time of slaughter, and the carcasses of animals slaughtered without ante-mortem inspection and presented to official establishments with the head and viscera attached.

The various diseases and conditions for which fresh carcasses and parts were condemned and tanked are shown on the opposite page.

Supervision of Preparation of Meats and Products.

The amount of meats and meat food products prepared and processed under the supervision of the bureau is shown in the following statement, being an increase of 11.4 per cent. over the fiscal year 1910.

This term is applied to carcasses held on suspicion on first post-mortem examination to be subjected later to more thorough examination for determining final disposition.

Kind of products.	Weight. Pounds.
Beef placed in cure.....	217,467,933
Pork placed in cure.....	2,568,148,924
All other classes placed in cure.....	2,436,957
Sausage chopped	488,814,318
Canned beef	116,100,087
Canned pork	25,270,451
All other canned meats.....	3,571,805

Kind of products.	Weight. Pounds.
Meat extract	361,870
Steam and kettle rendered lard.	1,086,628,132
Leaf lard	18,090,259
Neutral lard	80,784,960
Lard oil	6,521,840
Lard stearin	5,248,560
Lard compound	5,521,196
Lard substitute	664,705,741
Bakers' compound	2,617,743
Oleo stock and edible tallow....	70,319,941
Oleo oil	171,006,496
Oleo stearin	87,616,254
Oleomargarin or butterin.....	117,848,120
Mutton stock	1,211,610
Mutton oil	2,957,821
Mutton stearin	2,198,576
Oleo and mutton stock.....	12,871
Oleo and mutton oil.....	1,509,685
Oleo and mutton stearin.....	222,274
Miscellaneous products	1,187,038,790
Total	6,934,233,214

The following quantities of meats and meat food products were condemned on reinspection during the fiscal year because of having become sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid or otherwise unwholesome: Beef, 12,106,336 pounds; pork, 8,747,016 pounds; mutton, 176,414 pounds; veal, 43,470 pounds; goat meat, 341 pounds; total, 21,073,577 pounds. This is an apparent increase of 10.7 per cent. over the previous year, but subtracting from these figures the large amount of product condemned at one establishment on account of an extensive fire (over 3,000,000 pounds), and taking into consideration the great increase in the amount of meat food products prepared during the fiscal year (over 700,000,000 pounds), the proportionate amount of product condemned on reinspection shows a gratifying decrease, which indicates continued improvement in sanitary conditions and in methods of preparing and handling the products.

Interchange of Meats Between Inspected Establishments.

Considerable quantities of meats and meat food products that have been inspected and passed are transferred between inspected establishments, this traffic being closely supervised and the meats and products identified by means of marks and seals. During the fiscal year there were transferred in this manner 3,126,643,825 pounds of meats and meat food products, part of which was contained in 17,884 sealed cars and 17,067 sealed wagons.

Meats and Products Certified for Export.

The quantities of meat and meat food products certified by the bureau for export are shown in the following table, being an increase of 19.7 per cent. over the fiscal year 1910:

Kinds.	Beef. Pounds.	Mutton. Pounds.	Pork. Pounds.	Total. Pounds.
Regular	221,460,262	5,096,152	542,728,179	769,884,593
Preservative	1,981,081	.....	205,200,332	205,181,413
Total	223,441,343	5,096,152	748,928,511	975,066,006

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATIONS.

Causes of condemnation.	Cattle.		Calves.		Swine.		Sheep.		Goats.
	Car- casses.	Parts.	Car- casses.	Parts.	Car- casses.	Parts.	Car- casses.	Parts.	
Tuberculosis	27,186	49,262	204	131	31,517	870,361	1	.....	..
Actinomycosis	547	60,696	26	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Caseous lymphadenitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078	.....	3
Hog cholera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,721	.....	.....	.....	2
Tumors and abscesses	156	6,938	27	83	1,086	1,339	131	47	2
Septicemia, pyemia and uremia	1,320	.....	440	..	6,056	.....	705	.....	5
Pregnancy and recent par- turation	221	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	42	.....	1
Immaturity .....	.....	.....	3,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Pneumonia, pleurisy, en- teritis, hepatitis, peri- tonitis, metritis, etc....	2,281	.....	525	..	4,601	.....	1,838	.....	10
Icterus	40	.....	.....	..	1,594	.....	939	.....	3
Texas fever	450	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Injuries, bruises, etc....	2,222	1,825	373	255	412	4,357	621	121	2
Sexual odor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126	.....	.....	.....	..
Asphyxiation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633	.....	51	.....	..
Emaciation	4,492	.....	1,203	.....	690	.....	5,038	.....	29
Miscellaneous	448	5,248	172	130	1,001	1,471	345	7,226	6
Total	30,402	123,909	7,654	781	50,477	877,528	10,789	7,394	61

In addition to the foregoing there were tanked the carcasses of animals found dead or in a dying condition as follows: Cattle,

There were also issued 2,836 "inedible product" certificates covering exports of 25,553,053 pounds of such inedible products as hoofs, horns, casings, bladders, bungs, etc.

Exemption from Inspection.

The provisions of the meat inspection law requiring inspection do not apply to animals slaughtered by farmers on the farm nor to retail butchers and dealers. The department requires that such butchers and dealers, in order to ship meats and meat food products in interstate commerce, shall first obtain certificates of exemption, but no such requirement is made of farmers. The number of certificates of exemption outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was 2,546, as against 2,428 at the close of the previous fiscal year—an increase of 118 certificates. During the year it was found necessary to call in and cancel for various causes 405 certificates of exemption. In many of these cases, however, the certificates were reissued later when business was resumed or when insanitary conditions had been corrected.

During the past fiscal year retail butchers and dealers, shipping under certificates of exemption, have been requested to give a more detailed description of the meats and meat food products shipped, so that it is now possible to show the shipments of carcasses by species and to give the separate amounts of the different classes of fresh meats shipped. During the year 116,536 shipments were made, covering products as shown in the following table:

Kind of products.	Number.	Pounds.
Beef, quarters	2,629	252,945
Calves, carcasses	77,667	6,363,152
Sheep, carcasses	5,324	202,623
Swine, carcasses	1,477	146,641
Beef, fresh .....	.....	8,209,576
Veal, fresh .....	.....	593,475
Mutton, fresh .....	.....	1,672,424
Pork, fresh .....	.....	547,969
Cured meats .....	.....	1,308,268
Lard .....	.....	88,977
Sausage .....	.....	178,657
Miscellaneous (scrapple, tripe, head cheese, beef fat, etc.) .....	.....	253,170
Total	87,097	19,817,877

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis has continued to be a subject of both administrative work and scientific investigation. In 1909 and 1910 a systematic tuberculin test was made of all cattle in the District of Columbia, and those that reacted were slaughtered. During the past fiscal year the bureau has been engaged in making retests at intervals in order to detect the disease in any animals in which it might have developed since the first test. This work is described in the report of the Quarantine Division. Only a small proportion of cases is now being found, and as all cattle brought into the District except for immediate slaughter have to undergo the test, it is believed that the District will soon be entirely freed from bovine tuberculosis.

Experiments in the immunization of cattle

against tuberculosis by means of vaccination have been continued, and while some encouraging results have been obtained, the only methods that appear to be at all reliable require the use of living tubercle bacilli, and the bureau does not yet consider such methods adapted to practical use because of the danger of spreading the disease. This work has been made the subject of a special article in the twenty-seventh annual report of the bureau.

For several years the bureau has advocated that only animals that are free from tuberculosis should be admitted to public exhibitions. Following this recommendation the officials of the Utah State Fair last year made a ruling which permitted only cattle which were free from tuberculosis as demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be shown at that fair. It is hoped that the managers of other large exhibitions will follow a similar course. This policy seems desirable for two reasons, first, because if tuberculous animals are admitted there is danger that the disease will be spread to other stock, and, second, it seems unreasonable and unfair that premiums should be awarded to animals that are infected with a contagious disease. The smallest blemish will disqualify a horse in the show ring, and it seems only logical that the presence of a contagious disease should disqualify cattle. Certainly the owners of healthy stock should not be expected to expose their animals to diseased ones at these fairs.

Special Commission's Work.

About two years ago a special committee known as the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis was appointed by the American Medical Veterinary Association to study the tuberculosis problem in livestock and to formulate measures for dealing with it. The report of this commission was submitted during the past fiscal year, and, owing to its importance and the desirability of giving it a wide distribution it was published by the department as a circular of this bureau. The commission has since prepared a simple and concise treatise on this disease, intended especially for farmers and stock raisers, and it is expected that this will be published by the department as a farmers' bulletin. As a proper understanding of the nature of tuberculosis and the best means for dealing with it are essential to the success of any undertaking for the control or eradication of this disease, it is believed that the widespread distribution of this literature will accomplish great good.

Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in the District of Columbia.

The work of eradicating tuberculosis from the District of Columbia, which was undertaken in the fall of 1909 in co-operation with the Commissioners of the District, was continued throughout the fiscal year 1911 by the systematic retesting, at intervals of approximately six months, of all cattle which had been upon premises found to have been infected at the time of the first test, and the retesting of all other cattle in the District after an interval of one year. These latter retests are not yet completed. The tuberculin test was also applied to all cattle entering the District of Columbia for purposes other than immediate slaughter. A considerable number of persons who were cattle owners at the time the order of the Commissioners became effective have since ceased to keep cattle, thus reducing the number of premises, although the total number of cattle within the District of Columbia has undergone but slight variation.

Cattle were found on 80 of the previously infected premises, and the retesting disclosed infection on only 12 of these premises, thus showing a reduction of 85 per cent. in the number of infected premises since the original tests. The number of cattle retested on previously infected premises was 798, of which 764 passed, and 34, or 4.26 per cent., reacted. All of these reactors have been slaughtered, and in every instance post-mortem examination showed lesions of tuberculosis. These

(Continued on page 42.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

HANDLING CATTLE SHIN BONES.

A Northwestern slaughterer seeks this information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have had poor success in handling cattle shin bones. Can you tell us what causes them to be off color? How long should they be boiled, and how should they be handled after removing to the cooker to avoid cracking? Are shin bones from horses equally as good as cattle shin bones?

We find that cattle shin bones are very frequently of an inferior grade on account of the improper handling of the same at some time or other during the various processes of treatment. Shin bones are naturally delicate bones, whereas the price realized for a superior article pays well for the special care and manner of manipulation spent upon them.

Two of the most frequent defects found in the bones are discoloration and cracks, the latter extending usually for the entire length of the bone, and can be found on any one side. Of the causes for the discoloration there are several equally important to consider, but all of them are easy to avoid. Longitudinal patches of a dark red or black color, either on one side, on several sides or all around the bone, are blood stains. Most of them are caused on the killing beds, while the cattle are being shackled by means of the usual chains.

Where the bones are thus damaged, and when they come from outside sources, the remedy is the refusal of the shipment or a contract to the effect that an allowance be made in price for all such bones which are found blood-stained. It is practically impossible to detect the stained bones in the green state, for which reason such allowance must be based upon the finished product.

It will be in the interest of the slaughterer, and the latter having the ultimate remedy in hand, to avoid the blood-staining of the shin bones by insisting that the shackler on the killing beds apply the chain as near the hoof

as possible. By so doing the chain will not slip when the cattle are being hoisted, because it is the slipping of the chain when the latter is applied well up to near the first joint along the shin during the hoisting which is responsible for all of the blood stains.

When otherwise white bones become discolored after the cooking, washing and drying, the probability is that this trouble is due to insufficient drying or to a poorly ventilated storage room. The spots produced in such cases are of a greenish to black color, and are easily recognized as mold spots. The remedy consists, of course, in the proper drying of the bones, and especially in the selection of a cool and dry storage room.

With regard to the cracking of the shin bones, this defect is usually caused by storing the bones in a dry and warm room, and especially where currents of air are permitted to strike the bones; as, for instance, from near-by windows or doors. A good storage place is a dry, cool room with but few windows, and the latter closed so that no draft be created.

Overcooking in the first place does not necessarily produce bones that will crack, although chalky bones will result from overcooking and will predispose the same to cracking in improper storage rooms.

In order to produce best grades of shin bones where the latter are not bruised by faulty shackling, and when the usual precautions are being taken with regard to the sawing and soaking, and provided fresh bones are used, the cooking should continue for from four to five hours. The raw green bones must be as fresh as possible. If for any reason the bones cannot be cooked immediately after the slaughter, they should be thrown into a vat containing cold water until ready for cooking. The cold water should be changed at least once in twenty-four hours, and warm or hot water should never be used.

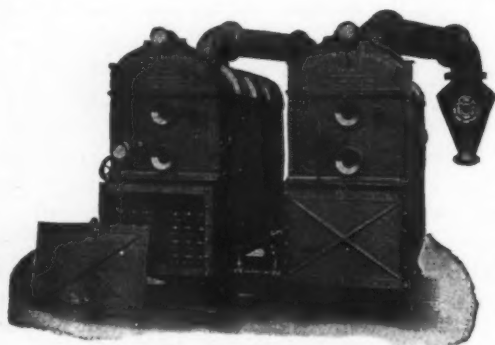
It is advisable, where the quantities available warrant it, to cook the flat end and round shin bones separately, for the reason that the round shins from the hind legs of the cattle are cooked in less time than are the flat shins, four hours of cooking being sufficient for the former, while five hours are required for the flat bones.

When the water in the vat containing the bones has been changed, as the soaking water should never be used for the cooking, and the water has been brought to a boil, the source of heat is reduced so as to permit a mere simmering. After cooking the oil floating on the surface is skimmed off, the water drained off and the bones are washed in hot water, either by means of a suitable machine or by hand, according to quantities handled and to facilities available.

The marrow contained within the hollow portion of the bone must have cooked out of the same, which is easily accomplished within the time specified, and when the bones have been sawed properly in the first place. All remaining fragments of the marrow, as also the residues of gelatinous matter found adhering to the ends of the bones, are eliminated in the washing machine or by hand. Neglect to do so will result in greasy and unsightly bones which are of an inferior quality.

When the bones are cleaned in the manner described they are spread upon racks for drying. This may be accomplished in a warm but not hot room. Under-drying is preferable to over-drying, and bones containing about 15 per cent. of moisture will keep well when placed in proper storage.

The shin bones from horses are not as valuable as the cattle shins, but are handled in much the same manner as the latter. It is not advisable to mix these bones, but to sell them separately for what they are, when better prices may be obtained for them than otherwise.



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A GOOD WORK WELL DONE

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, extracts from which are published on other pages of this issue, is food for thought of nearly everybody engaged in the meat industry. This bureau has not only supervision over the meat inspection of the country, but its work includes that of the eradication of diseases in livestock, breeding, dairy farming, and all of the other features of animal and meat production.

The chief officials of this bureau are highly competent scientists who carefully and impartially study all the problems of animal and meat production with a view to bettering the economic and productive interests.

It has a prodigious work, but with a very large and competent staff it has accomplished wonders during the last few years. It has done this, too, without the aid of a brass band or a private press bureau. It proceeds upon more competent, conservative and far more effective lines.

The feature of the report which will attract the most attention of the trade is that referring to the number of animals inspected and the condemnations which have resulted. The figures for these are given in detail elsewhere. It is also interesting to note that there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of establishments under inspection, and these figures verify those of the Census Bureau, which recently issued statistics showing that there has been a considerable increase in the number of establishments during recent years. The next most important chapters refer to the existence of tuberculosis in livestock, the measures that have been taken to detect it, and the means that will be necessary to eradicate it.

The report of the chief shows that several divisions are working on these problems, and realizations of its magnitude grows with each succeeding report. This subject is of course exceedingly close to the greatest problem of the packinghouse industry, and the scientific reports such as that under discussion will sooner or later be made the basis of arguments which will bring about the legislation necessary to overcome the evil.

Another interesting feature of the report is the announcement that the experiments in animal breeding in the South have been satisfactory and profitable. It has been a difficult matter to get the South to diversify its farming. It has been an immense grower of cotton and an immense buyer of needed farm products for consumption. With an extremely fertile soil and splendid climatic conditions the South should grow more livestock, and experiments of the Department of Agriculture may be the forerunners of others which will ultimately lead to a production of meat animals which will be sufficient for local consumption.

Back of much of the work of the bureau are the analytical tests of the biochemic division. This is in charge of Dr. Dorset, one of the most competent officials in the bureau and one of the most active. The labors of other divisions are checked up in this laboratory, suggestions for improvement go through it, and it is all in all a kind of clearing house for many of the most intricate problems with which the bureau has to contend.

The trade should have a complete copy of this report, and those who are interested in the details of government management of the industry are advised to write for it.

TURNING TO BRAZIL

The reports this week of the organization of an American syndicate of livestock raisers and capitalists to promote a gigantic plan for raising cattle and hogs in Brazil and marketing the products in Europe, whether true or not, is but another evidence of the fact that our livestock production is on the wane. We are raising just about enough to feed ourselves. The surplus is fast diminishing, and the meat food products which heretofore have gone to Europe from this country will have to be replaced by the products of other countries.

Naturally trained eyes turn to the great productive possibilities of South America, and it is also natural that the men who have made this country famous for producing the finest meats in the history of the world should now turn their activities toward the newer field. Whether the project mentioned in another column is finally successful, the fact remains that our livestock men and our packers will be extremely active in South America in the years to come. They know how to turn out the animals and how to produce the meat with the greatest economy, and the next generation will probably see meat food products going out of Argentina, Brazil and other South American countries which will equal those which have gone from the United States during the present and past generation.

OLEO FRAUDS

Every prosecution for the violation of the oleomargarine law, and there have been many of them of late, is but another argument in favor of the bills now pending in Congress which have for their purpose the prevention of frauds in the sale of this commodity. The only valid objection to oleomargarine which can be offered is that unscrupulous dealers sometimes sell it for and as butter, and it is maintained upon the authority of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that if the pending bills are passed with the original package clause that it will be practically impossible to substitute it for butter. That it will prevent substitution has not been denied by any authority of standing, and those who are interested in its manufacture and sale are just as desirous as the butter interests that it be sold for what it is.

The recent prosecutions, and all which have gone before, show that the present law does not prevent fraud, but is an actual invitation to it. It is apparent that Congress has awakened to this situation, and after the passage of the new law, now pending, the prosecution of small swindlers will cease, because it will be impossible for them to ply their trade.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The burned plant of the Duncan Cotton Oil Company, Duncan, Okla., will be rebuilt.

The Boyer Tanning Company's plant at Des Moines, Ia., has been totally destroyed by fire.

The C. E. Davis' Packing Company, Flection, Va., has increased its capital stock from \$175,000 to \$500,000.

It is reported that Swift & Company will erect a packing plant at Point St. Charles, near Montreal, Canada.

The new Tacoma, Wash., house of the Union Meat Company has been completed and is ready for occupancy.

The new plant of the Blemmer-Sartain Packing Company, at Columbus, Ohio, was formally opened last week.

The Lynchburg Abattoir Company, Madison Heights, Va., has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

The East St. Louis Cotton Oil Company, of Illinois, has been licensed to do business in St. Louis, Mo., with \$25,000 capital.

The Southern Packing and Provision Company is being incorporated to establish a packing and cold storage plant. The capital stock will be \$25,000.

The White Plate Mill and Gin Company, White Flat, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,600 by W. R. Tilson, O. P. Dorsey and others.

E. W. Gould and L. L. Gibson are organizing a company at Macon, Ga., to have a capital stock of \$300,000, for the purpose of establishing a large packing plant.

A rumor that the packing plants of Morris & Company and Armour & Company, at East St. Louis, were to be removed to Stalings, Ill., north of Granite City, Ill., has been denied.

Swift & Company have completed their new branch house at Spokane, Wash. It has been announced that the Des Moines Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia., will be in operation very shortly.

The Waterford Packing Company, South Waterford, Maine, has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 to carry on the business of packing and dealing in hermetically sealed provisions of every kind. President, A. G. Morse, of Waterford.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ben Schwenger, doing business as Ben Schwenger & Company, importers of sausage casings, cheese and canned goods, at No. 63 Pearl street, New York, N. Y. Liabilities are stated to be in excess of \$40,000 and assets approximately \$5,000.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Hill Packing Company, Nevada, Mo., held last week, a board of directors consisting of the following well-known citizens was elected: C. G. Ryburn, Forest Davis, E. T. Letton, John Hill, William Autenrieth, A. D. Crabtree and W. T. Mann. The board of directors elected C. G. Ryburn president and William Autenrieth secretary and treasurer. The following building committee was also elected: John Hill, William Autenrieth and W. T. Mann, and was authorized to go ahead and erect the new buildings that have been planned.

TO RAISE LIVESTOCK IN BRAZIL.

A dispatch from Washington this week gives what seems to be a well authenticated story of a project for raising livestock in Brazil and shipping chilled meats to Europe by an American syndicate. Murdo Mackenzie, well known as one of the greatest livestock raisers in the world and a man thoroughly competent to handle a big plan, is

said to be selected for president of the company.

The dispatch is as follows:

It became known here today that a combination of American and Canadian capitalists has been formed to establish in Brazil the largest beef-producing project in the world. The head of this concern is Murdo Mackenzie, of Colorado, former president of the National Stockmen's Association, who has been engaged for a term of years by the syndicate at a salary of \$50,000 a year.

The syndicate has bought from the Brazilian government 9,000,000 acres of land. It is for the most part level, well watered, with lagoons and streams and with a water level easily reached by wells of from 15 to 40 feet in depth and with a soil that ranks as one of the most fertile in the world. Cattle can graze in all parts of this great tract through the entire year and be growing every day. The tropic of Capricorn passes through the tract, and the temperature is such that calves may be born at any time in the twelve months without danger from freezing or from storms of any kind such as the Western ranchman has to fear and protect against.

It is the syndicate's intention to export to Europe, and it has sought to obtain the services of a noted government expert on meat inspection whose name and executive ability would at once command the confidence of all markets. It is understood that the salary offered him is \$20,000 a year, which is said to be the largest yet attained by any strictly governmental veterinarian. The headquarters of the syndicate in Brazil will be Sao Paulo, the capital of the State of Sao Paulo, which lies at the southern end of the country. The port for Sao Paulo is Santos, which is 250 miles north from Buenos Ayres.

The syndicate will eventually run its own line of steamers with every facility for refrigeration. The aim will be to produce chilled beef, as the prospect is that Great Britain and Germany would not make any concession to Brazilian live beef even under the conditions of the best possible American scientific management. The syndicate will start with the largest number of cattle possible to buy, but the capacity of the project is fixed at 500,000 head. The best lines of Hereford and Durham short-horn blood will be employed to improve the inferior South American stock which necessarily must be used at the outset.

South American live beef has been barred from European markets for ten years because of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease. The only way South American beef men could get the foreign market was to ship frozen carcasses. It was not until American beef men went down there and introduced the more scientific method of chilling beef that the industry began to assume anything like a large business. The chilled beef industry has never been tried in Brazil and has only recently got under headway in Argentina. The only other country in South America that has a plant is Venezuela.

All the beef produced for the home market is what is known as jerked beef. This does not enter into the export business with which the United States competes. The chilled beef is cooled at the abattoir to near freezing, and kept at that temperature throughout the voyage to delivery in England or Germany. It was many years before it was believed that chilled beef would stand the long voyage to Europe, but trial proved its feasibility, and the industry has grown so that now Argentina ships every year more than 200,000 tons worth \$25,000,000, and the export is constantly increasing, while our own export is falling off from year to year.

A large part of the syndicate's land will be farmed with traction plows and our modern corn-raising machinery, where the least possible labor and the greatest amount of power may be used. The syndicate will go into hog raising as well as beef. The syndicate believes in alfalfa, and will get in as large an acreage of it as possible at once, and it is the best food known in the care of brood sows and the growing of pigs, besides being the most profitable forage known in developing calves and young cattle into size and strength. Large areas of the tract will be fenced in with American wire fence so as to hold both cattle and hogs.

Like all the other United States companies engaged in beef production in South America, the American-Canadian syndicate will not try to ship beef to this country, but will look to the European markets. The syndicate will in all probability work in harmony with all other American enterprises in South America. They all find prices better in Europe than in the United States, and the profits, which are around 40 per cent., look good enough in that direction.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Reports from Great Britain are that the English meat market has been acting on the supposition that the former annual supply of 30,000 quarters of prime beef from the United States will certainly disappear, because of the increased home demand in that country.

Nearly all the Argentine meat companies have established offices in Liverpool, and during the past year more Argentine meat has come in than in any previous year. The prices have been well maintained and the meat finds a popular demand, especially among the great body of the better paid working classes of the manufacturing districts in the Kingdom, whose local markets are served by either special or refrigerated trains.

The value of the Argentine trade in beef alone landing at Liverpool in 1910 was \$6,590,000, an increase of over \$850,000, compared with 1909. To this should be added over \$400,000 worth of frozen mutton imported from the same source. An additional source of supply at Puerto Cabello in Venezuela has been found by a local shipping company, which has established a fortnightly service in connection with the West Indian trade.

The way in which the Argentine meat trade is developing is best indicated by the increased shipping going into those South American waters. One line is doubling its service in the meat trade; another is adding 30,000 tons of new and modern tonnage to its already large list of ships. In addition to the Argentine meat trade is the immense volume of the trade in wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed and barley from that country.

These large inward cargoes make it possible for the English exporter seeking trade in South America to obtain most favorable rates for outward cargo. During the past five years the regular freight-carrying tonnage, coupled with meat storage, has more than doubled from Liverpool alone. The sailings of English ships from English ports to South American waters average more than one a day.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

J-M COLD STORAGE INSULATION.

A branch of engineering which has had a comparatively recent development, and regarding which little is known to the public at large, is that of cold storage insulation. This is due to the fact that it is only within the past few years that genuine efficiency in this field has been realized, and even architects and builders in general do not as yet possess the intimate knowledge of this subject which they should, in justice to their clients and to those who are interested in the matter one way or another.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, whose factories and offices are situated in various cities throughout the United States and Canada, are said to be among the largest manufacturers of cold storage insulating materials in the world. Their engineering experts have made a special study of this subject for years, and today they are equipped and prepared to handle every conceivable form of insulation for cold storage purposes. Not only will this company furnish all the material required for insulating such plants as ice-making and refrigerating concerns, packinghouses, breweries, cold storage warehouses, ice cream factories and the like, but they will also send their staff of experts into these places and install the work in every detail.

Some important cold storage insulation recently installed by the Johns-Manville Company was that at the Kansas City factory of the National Biscuit Company, the plant of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company in New York City, the largest of its kind, the new plant of Sulzberger & Sons Company, New York, the largest and best-equipped beef coolers east of Chicago, and the fur storage vaults of B. Altman & Company, New York, the latest and finest installation of its kind. All of these plants are insulated with J-M pure cork sheets, said to be most efficient insulators for cold storage work, and an even temperature is maintained the year round.

Many other useful insulating materials for various forms of cold storage purposes are manufactured by H. W. Johns-Manville Company. Among these are J-M Mineral Wool, J-M Indurated Fibre Boards, J-M Rock Wool Insulating Blocks, J-M Granulated Cork, J-M Hair Felt, J-M Impregnated Cork Boards, etc.

Prof. Charles L. Norton, a leading authority on heat measurements and steam engineering, has submitted the following report of the efficiency of J-M Pure Cork Sheets:

"The sheets of J-M Pure Compressed Cork were tested and found to be uniform in thickness, color and weight. The average thickness was 2.03 inches, the size 36 x 12 inches and weight 5.5 pounds per sheet. They were put through tests to determine the thermal conductivity. The average transmission through the sheets was 6.4 B. t. u. per square foot, per one inch thickness, per one degree difference in 24 hours. This gives J-M Pure Cork Sheets rank among the most efficient insulating materials."

The corps of engineers who are handling the cold storage insulating work for the Johns-Manville Company are under the direct supervision of Mr. J. H. Stone, who made the first commercial sheet of cork produced in America. It was on this sample that the contract was awarded for the insulation of the first American-built ocean steamships, the "St. Louis" and the "St. Paul." Mr. Stone is a national authority on cold storage insulation, and has engineered a large percentage of the more important installations in this country.

All who are interested in this subject and who are contemplating the use of cold storage insulation are invited to communicate with this department of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York.

THANKS AND INVITATION.

As old Father Time closes the year 1911, being the 26th year of a successful career of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, we wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the butchers and packers for the many favors shown our company during the past twelve months. During no previous year have we equipped as many abattoirs and slaughterhouses, sausage shops and meat markets. It is very pleasing to note that the great value of our "Boss" machines and appliances, also of our "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures become better and more favorably known every day. We are particularly grateful for the unsolicited expressions of satisfaction that our outfits are giving.

The officers of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company herewith extend a hearty

invitation to the visitors of the packers' convention, to be held in Washington during January, to stop off and partake of our hospitality. They ask them to arrange their trip, so that they can go from Cincinnati to Washington with the live "Cincinnati bunch," who so successfully combine business with pleasure. The president of the American Meat Packers' Association, Mr. Allerdice, of Indianapolis, will go to Cincinnati with the packers from the nearby cities. Why not many more from all the surrounding sections? It will also give all an opportunity to see their large plant, and the many up-to-date machines, appliances and fixtures they manufacture.

NEW BROKER.

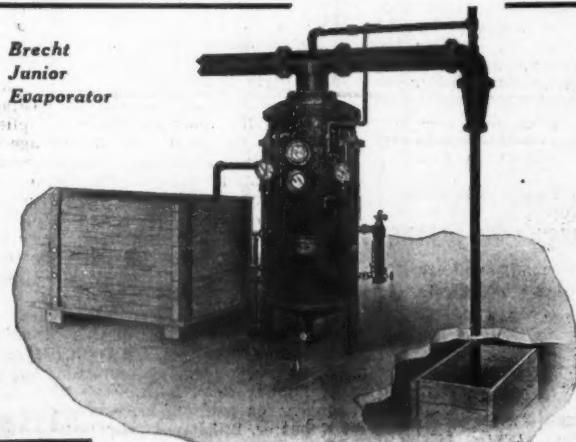
F. T. Parker, who is widely known among the packinghouse trade, has entered the brokerage business at 107 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and will handle stearine, green and S. P. meats, lard and compound.

McCORMICK & CO. BANQUET SALESMEN.

On Wednesday evening, December 20, McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, Md., one of the most progressive spice and tea houses in the country, tendered to their traveling staff a banquet at the Hotel Rennett, in Baltimore. Each year this concern holds a convention of its traveling force, and to attend it all of their travelers are brought to headquarters in Baltimore, from all territories, no matter how far distant, for conference and instruction, and for the outlining of plans for the coming year. One of the features of this year's meeting was this elaborate collation. Toasts were along business and social lines, and were responded to by the travelers themselves. It was evident from the character of the responses that McCormick & Co. have a force not only capable of selling goods, but that they are capable of expressing themselves entertainingly and instructively before audiences. During the last course each guest was presented with a handsome and useful souvenir of the occasion.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester, N. Y.—The L. C. Piper Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by L. C. Piper, C. W. Block, G. S. Ward and others.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Griesedieck Brothers' Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by H. Griesedieck, Jr., A. A. Griesedieck and others.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Olmstead-Walker Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. S. Olmstead, Medina; C. F. Brown, W. N. Agnew, Rochester.

Crofton, Pa.—The Crofton Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Joseph P. Caulfield, Verona; Joseph S. Cosgrove, Crafton, and E. K. Trent, Pittsburgh.

ICE NOTES.

Lewiston, Maine.—The new municipal ice plant being constructed here is nearing completion.

Hickory, N. C.—The Catawba Creamery Company will increase its capital stock to \$5,000.

McKinney, Tex.—The capacity of the McKinney Ice, Light and Company's ice plant will be doubled.

Vivian, La.—The Vivian Ice, Light and Water Company will shortly begin the erection of its ice plant.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Charlotte Cold Storage and Commission Company has let the contract for the machinery to be installed in its new plant.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Mountain Spring Ice Company will erect an addition to its ice plant at Lookout Mountain, increasing its capacity from 60 to 150 tons.

Augusta, Maine.—The E. G. Beechwood Ice Company has changed its name to the Portland-Sebago Ice Company and increased its directors from three to seven.

London, England.—The port of London, which has accommodations at present for 800,000 carcasses, announces that in view of the growing demands of the meat trade it has determined upon an extension in the form of a new building capable of storing 84,000 carcasses, at a cost of \$220,000.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF COLD STORAGE.

(Continued from last week.)

Percentage of Receipts Held Longer Than Year.

So common is the belief that large quantities of food are held in cold storage for more than a year that it is worth while to learn what fraction of the receipts of the warehouses embraced in this investigation has been in storage longer than 12½ months. In March, 1909, poultry was placed in some of these warehouses; on September 1, 1911, 29½ months afterwards, not any remained. All of the other commodities covered by this investigation had been delivered. The same fact applies to the commodities received 28½ months before.

In one warehouse there was discovered some fresh mutton that had been in cold storage for 27½ months, and this was 10.2 per cent. of the fresh mutton receipts of all reporting warehouses for May, 1909. Of the receipts of butter in that month, 0.3 of 1 per cent. remained September 1, 1911.

So, determining the percentages in a similar manner, it was found that 0.1 of 1 per cent. of the receipts of poultry for a month was still in cold storage at the end of 26½ months and 0.3 of 1 per cent. in the case of butter.

For a storage of 21½ months, fresh mutton is represented by 0.8 of 1 per cent., and poultry by 0.4 of 1 per cent. Poultry has 0.1 of 1 per cent. for 19½ months, 0.2 of 1 per cent. for 18½ months, 0.1 of 1 per cent. for 17½ months, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent. for 16½ months. For 16½ months butter has 0.5 of 1 per cent., and for 15½ months 3.3 per cent., while mutton for the last period has 0.5 of 1 per cent.

For 14½ months in cold storage, 0.1 of 1 per cent. stands for fresh mutton, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent. for poultry, 3.5 per cent. for butter, and 0.1 of 1 per cent. for fish.

Fresh beef had 0.1 of 1 per cent. still in cold storage at the end of 13½ months; fresh mutton, 2.2 per cent.; fresh pork, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent.; poultry, 1.3 per cent.; butter, 6.6 per cent., and fish, 10.5 per cent.

At the end of 12½ months fresh beef had 0.5 of 1 per cent. in storage; fresh mutton, 0.6 of 1 per cent.; fresh pork, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent.; poultry, 0.2 of 1 per cent.; butter, 6.5 per cent., and fish, 13 per cent.

This statement covers all of these commodities held in cold storage longer than 12½ months. Warehousemen explain excessively long storages by stating that they are caused by lawsuits and other circumstances of an uncommercial nature.

Average Length of Storage.

Since the receipts and deliveries were reported by warehousemen for each month, it is easy to compute the average time of storage. The fresh beef received into storage during the year beginning with May, 1909, was kept there on the average for 2.3 months; the fresh mutton, 4.4 months; the fresh pork, 0.9 of 1 month, and the butter, 4.4 months. The poultry received during the year beginning with March, 1909, was kept on

the average 2.4 months; the eggs, 5.9 months, and the fish, 6.7 months.

The average time of storage differs as between the first and the second half of the year adopted for the purposes of this investigation. The average time for fresh beef in the first half of the year is 2.6 months, in the second half 1.8 months; fresh mutton in the first half 4.8 months, in the second half 3 months; fresh pork in the first half 0.8 of 1 month, in the second half 1 month; poultry in the first half 2.6 months, in the second half 2.4 months; butter in the first half 4.5 months, in the second half 4 months; eggs in the first half 6.1 months, in the second half 1.7 months; fish in the first half 6.8 months, in the second half 6.7 months.

Costs of Storage.

In the foregoing treatment of the information obtained with respect to the length of time commodities are held in cold storage, the subject has been examined from several viewpoints. It is apparent that long storage is exceptional.

The costs of cold storage are running against the prices of the commodities month by month. The owners must use good judgment and take their goods out of storage before the costs of storage, added to the original cost of the goods and some profit, will raise the total amount of cost above the market price. It is a problem of the future. Sometimes the owner of the goods errs in judgment and fails to make a profit, again he fails to get back the cost of goods and the costs of storage, and yet again he gets back all costs and a large rate of profit.

The warehouseman has a rate of charge for space for each commodity, in some cases for storing for the "season," and in others by the month. Another cost of storage is interest, which is not always a theoretical cost, because the owners of the commodities often borrow money on the security of their warehouse receipts. A third cost is insurance.

If these three costs are combined they amount to 0.437 of 1 cent per pound of fresh beef per month, or 3.5 per cent. of the mean wholesale price of beef from September to November, 1910, the latest period of heavy warehouse receipts within the period covered by this investigation; for fresh mutton the costs are 0.352 of 1 cent per pound, or 3.8 per cent. of the mean wholesale price in the heavy storage months, August to October, 1910; for fresh pork, 0.398 of 1 cent per pound, or 3.7 per cent. of the mean wholesale price of January and February, 1911; for poultry, 0.446 of 1 cent per pound, or 2.8 per cent. of the mean wholesale price of the largest class of poultry during October, 1910, to January, 1911; for butter, 0.571 of 1 cent per pound, or 2.4 per cent. of the mean wholesale price of butter during June to August, 1911; and for eggs, the costs amount to 0.593 of 1 cent per dozen, or 3 per cent. of the mean wholesale price of eggs, April to June, 1910.

The wholesale prices adopted for these commodities are the means of a few cities in all parts of the country.

It is evident that as the time of storage lengthens the costs and their percentage of the wholesale price must be multiplied by the number of months. If the storage is for 15 months, for instance, the cost per pound ranges from 5.273 cents for fresh mutton to 8.572 cents for butter, and is 8.898 cents per dozen for eggs; the costs for 15 months range from 36.5 per cent. of the wholesale price in the case of butter to 57.5 per cent. in the case of fresh mutton.

For the average length of time in cold storage, as ascertained in this investigation, the actual costs are: For fresh beef, 0.997 of 1 cent per pound; fresh mutton, 1.564 cents per pound; fresh pork, 0.350 of 1 cent per pound; for poultry, 1.079 cents per pound; for butter, 2.532 cents per pound; for eggs, 3.505 cents a dozen.

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The costs of storage for the average length of time are 7.9 per cent. of the wholesale price for fresh beef; 17.1 per cent. for fresh mutton; 3.2 per cent. for fresh pork; 6.8 per cent. for poultry; 10.8 per cent. for butter, and 18 per cent. for eggs.

Approximately the wholesale prices of the commodities mentioned are increased by cold storage to the extent of the percentages just given.

Changes in Consumption Caused by Cold Storage.

Before the advent of cold storage there was a relative monthly consumption of commodities, such as the foods now stored, throughout the year which was adapted to the current supply, and that supply was more or less closely related in time to the production.

Cold storage has interposed to change considerably the relative monthly consumption and to make it more even throughout the year. To illustrate with a supposition, if 1 per cent. of the total amount of eggs consumed in a whole year were consumed in December before the day of cold storage, perhaps 3 per cent. is the figure for the present time.

There has also been a change in relative monthly prices, due to cold storage. In the case of eggs the relative price has increased in the season of natural plenty and diminished in the period of natural scarcity.

These two facts, the changes in the relative monthly consumption and prices upon passing to the cold storage period, have been arithmetically related to each other for eggs and butter to discover the effect on the mean price for the year. It is not an undertaking that can be worked out with precision, and can be only indicative.

The results are that in the cases of both butter and eggs the annual price level has been raised by cold storage, for a reason apart from the costs.

In two ways, then, cold storage has raised the cost of living.

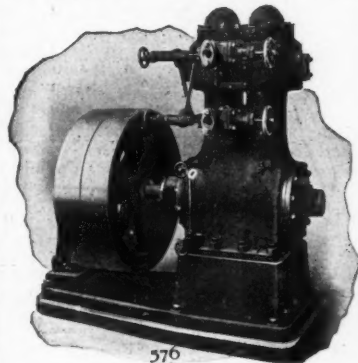
Uniformity of Prices Throughout the Year.

The prices of commodities compiled for use in this investigation begin with October, 1880, and end with October, 1911, a period of 30 years. It is the opinion of men who are well informed that at about 1893 the quantities of the commodities covered by this investigation that were placed in cold storage were large enough relative to the total supply to have perceptible influence on prices. For this reason the prices, which are the first quoted ones for each month, are reduced to a mean for the period beginning with October, 1880, and ending with October, 1893. In this period are found conditions as they existed before the advent of cold storage.

The cold storage period is subdivided in order that the prices of the later years may be observed. The second period adopted extends from October, 1893, to October, 1902, and the third one from October, 1902, to October, 1911. The prices of each period have been reduced to a mean for each month, as in the case of the first period.

The next step is the conversion of the

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mean price of the first of each month for each group of years into a percentage of the mean for the year. This gives index numbers that very much facilitate an understanding of the subject.

If the second and third periods are compared, it appears that under the régime of cold storage there has been a tendency toward uniformity of prices for butter, eggs and fresh mutton; away from uniformity for fresh beef and fresh pork, and no change for poultry.

Another aspect of the matter may be had by noting the range of prices for the three periods.

For butter the difference between the highest and lowest index numbers is 43.3 for the first period, 29.4 for the second, and 24.1 for the third. An approach toward uniformity is apparent, because the range between highest and lowest prices diminishes.

In the case of butter the range of prices increases from 72.3 for the first period to 74.6 for the second, but declines to 63.4 for the third.

An unbroken tendency toward uniformity appears in the case of poultry, since the range between highest and lowest prices diminishes from 28.9 for the first period to 23.5 for the second and to 15.9 for the third.

Both fresh beef and fresh pork seem to have been subject to less uniformity of prices in the third period than in the first, as indicated by increasing range between highest and lowest. The range for beef rose from 8.2 in the first period to 9.4 in the second and to 14.3 in the third.

The range for pork fell from 14.4 in the first period to 14 in the second, but rose above the first to 16.7 in the third.

The foregoing examination of range of prices substantially indorses the other process in pronouncing in favor of a tendency toward uniformity of prices with regard to butter, eggs, poultry and fresh mutton, and of a tendency away from uniformity with regard to fresh beef and fresh pork.

Evidence that Speculation Sometimes Exists.

An examination of the record of the prices of commodities prepared for this investigation gives a suspicion that there has been much speculation in some years by the men who keep them in cold storage. One illustration may be given. The egg year 1910-11 had 29 per cent. more eggs in cold storage than the preceding year, and yet the price index number went much higher in the months when it is high—October to January—and much lower in the months when it is low—March to July following.

At a time when there was a plenty of eggs in storage the wholesale price of eggs soared to 43 cents in Boston in November and December and to 45½ cents in New York for near-by State eggs. There was an apparent mistake of the storage men in over-estimating the consumption of the public at exorbitant prices, because so large was the unsold quantity at the beginning of the next egg year in the spring of 1911 that the wholesale price of eggs fell in April to 18½ cents in Boston and New York, and the storage men dumped on the foreign market the greatest quantity of eggs ever exported from this country in a year.

This business of storing foods has grown to such proportions that consumers have a rightful concern with its management for economic as well as sanitary reasons. From

the returns made to this department by the cold storage warehousemen, it is inferable that the fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork, poultry, butter, eggs and fish received into cold storage in a year amounts to a weight of at least 1,000,000,000 pounds, and very likely to a quarter of a billion more.

The eggs received into storage in a year are approximately 13½ per cent. of the farm production; the fresh beef is over 3 per cent. of the census commercial slaughter of cattle; mutton over 4 per cent. of that slaughter of sheep and lambs; fresh pork 11½ per cent. of that slaughter of hogs, and butter 25 per cent. of the creamery production.

Recommendation for Publicity.

This is no indictment of the men who keep foods in cold storage, except insofar as they sometimes speculate, nor need they be indicted for offenses in order that the public economic interest in their business may be made to appear. The foregoing matter, it may be supposed, establishes that. The man who places food in cold storage is somewhat in the situation of the man who forestalls the market. He may not attempt to do so, but the power may be a temptation.

The affairs of such a business as this should have publicity. The public ought to know how much goods are in storage from month to month and what the movements of receipts and deliveries are.

The food warehousemen should be required to send to Washington monthly reports containing the desired information. Here these reports could be promptly aggregated and the results could be given to the public on a previously announced day of the month, somewhat as the crop reports are.

ADDITIONAL MEAT CENSUS FIGURES.

The proportion of livestock in cities and towns throughout the country is insignificant when compared to those on farms and ranges, yet their numbers are worth noting. They have been separately enumerated by the Federal Bureau of the Census, and a bulletin just issued gives the figures for the census of 1910.

The census shows 1,878,782 cattle in cities and towns, of which over a million were dairy cattle. Hogs are shown to the number of 1,287,960, and sheep and lambs 374,855.

The total number of cattle in cities and villages reported in 1910 was 1,878,782, as compared with 1,616,422 in 1900, an increase of 262,360, or 16.2 per cent. The greatest absolute increase was in dairy cows, which numbered 973,033 in 1900 and 1,170,338 in 1910, an increase of 20.3 per cent. Other cows, including yearling heifers, increased about

80,000 in number, or 50.9 per cent. The census of 1900 showed a larger number of calves than that of 1910.

The decrease amounted to 20.8 per cent. This difference is doubtless due to the fact that the census of 1900 was taken as of date June 1, after all the spring calves were born, and the group "calves" included all cattle less than 1 year of age, while that of 1910 was taken as of date April 15, and only "calves born in 1910" were included in the comparative group. All other cattle, largely steers and bulls, show an increase of 40,421, or 17.9 per cent.

The total number of swine in cities and villages in 1910 was 1,287,960, compared with 1,818,114 in 1900. This is a decrease of 530,154, or 29.2 per cent., but the decrease is chiefly, if not wholly, due to the change in the date of enumeration. The census of 1900 did not report the age groups of swine separately.

In 1910 the total number of sheep and lambs not on farms was given as 374,855, compared with 231,301 in 1900, an increase of 62.1 per cent. The bulk of this increase is found in mature ewes which numbered 139,622 in 1900 and 234,856 in 1910, a gain of 68.2 per cent. There were 114,670 goats and kids reported in 1910 and 78,353 in 1900. This is an increase of 46.4 per cent.

The aggregate value of all domestic animals in cities and villages for April 15, 1910, as shown in Table II, was \$536,270,000. Of the amount, \$60,816,000 was the value of cattle. Dairy cows were valued at \$47,002,000, with an average value of \$40.16 per head. On the other hand, cows not kept for dairy purposes were valued at about \$2,707,000, or an average of \$22.09. Yearling heifers were reported at an average value of \$14.45; spring calves, at \$6.78; yearling steers and bulls, at \$11.14; and mature steers and bulls, at \$41.85.

Of the total number of swine in 1910, over two-thirds, or 898,120, were classed as "hogs and pigs born before 1910," and were valued at \$8,787,000, an average of \$9.78. The spring pigs born in 1910 averaged in value \$3.31.

Sheep and lambs were reported as worth \$1,732,000, of which mature ewes contributed two-thirds, or \$1,168,000, an average of \$4.97. Goats and kids were reported at an average value of \$3.19.

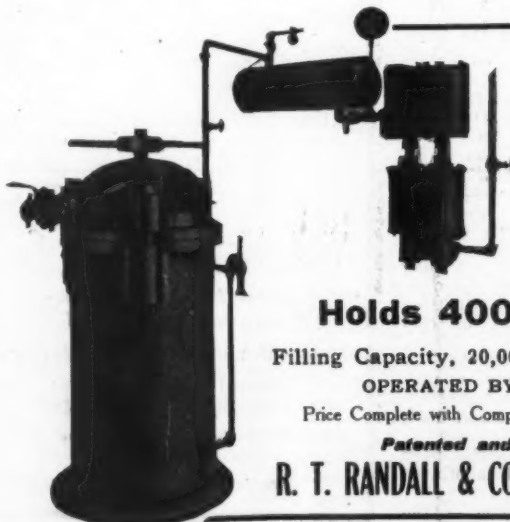
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Future Trading Light—Hog Movement Well Maintained—Quality Fair—Packing Operations of Good Volume—Trading Waiting the Hog Movement.

It has been a week of very limited trading in the future market. The fluctuations have been narrow and operations have been of professional character and with no distinct tendency to values. The comparative steadiness in the market has been a rather encouraging factor, but the demand has not been sufficiently urgent to have any material influence either on the price of cash or futures.

The speculative interest in the future market seems to be about evenly divided at present and the developments are not such as to materially influence the operations for forward delivery. There is some disposition to work very conservatively, hoping for a development in the hog situation in early January, which will give a reasonable clew to the next important swing of values.

There was naturally some interruption in the hog movement due to the holiday, but the total receipts continue large and the quality is fair. The weights are still somewhat under a year ago, although the loss in weight is by no means as great as it was a little earlier in the season. Claim is made that by mid-January the winter supply of hogs will be pretty well disposed of and there will be a marked falling off compared

with last year. It will be remembered that the movement of hogs a year ago began to compare favorably with the preceding year by midwinter, and by the end of the winter packing season, the total number of hogs packed has about equaled the previous season. The big gain in the packing, however, of the past season, came during the balance of the year. The summer packing season showed a gain of 4,000,000 hogs, and the packing since November 1st has shown a gain of 1,300,000 hogs, compared with the same time last year.

The packing the past week was naturally reduced somewhat on account of the holidays, the total showing a falling off of 120,000 hogs, compared with the preceding week, but was 140,000 hogs more than last year. The total for the week was 620,000, making a grand total since November 1st of 5,430,000, a gain over the preceding year of 1,300,000. The claim is made and is evidently having some effect, that the reports of hog cholera are stimulating the movement from Iowa and a few other sections, although the season is against any serious spread of the trouble.

The average price of hogs continues about steady between 6 and 6½¢, or from 1½ to 1¾¢ per pound under last year. The market is over 2¢ a pound below the ruling quotations of two years ago.

With the known supply of feedstuffs, according to the official reports, there seems to be every reason for expecting a continua-

tion of high prices for feedstuffs the balance of the season. The final official report compared with the revised figures of last year makes a decrease in the corn crop of 355,000,000 bushels; a decrease in oats of 258,000,000 bushels; barley, 14,000,000 bushels, a total for these three crops of 627,000,000 bushels. The unrevised figures on hay show a decrease of 13,500,000 tons, and adding the decrease in the food crops of the country wheat 13,000,000 bushels, rye, 1,000,000 bushels, and potatoes 56,000,000 bushels, there is a total loss in the food and feed crop supply of 607,000,000 bushels. Such an important reduction in the supply of feed, although the supply of feedstuff was greatly helped by the production of late forage crops and the late and open fall, still the situation is a serious one and with the value of feedstuffs so much higher than last year and the price of hogs so much lower than last year, the situation is expected sooner or later to have a marked effect on the live stock supplies in the country.

The quotations prevailing for other live stock are by no means as unsatisfactory as for hogs. Cattle are selling about \$1 a hundred higher than last year, while sheep and lambs are only a little under last year.

The demand for product continues of fair volume, and it is not expected that the stocks of product at the end of the month will show any burdensome increase. The outward movement of product is excellent. The shipments of lard the past week was

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Lee Power Co., Henry.
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Packard Motor Car Co.
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12,410,000 pounds, and since the first of November the exports have increased 33,132,000 pounds, a gain of 50 per cent. on the shipments of last year. The exports of meat continue to increase, although the gain is proportionately much less than in the shipments of lard.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and very steady, with moderate supplies. Quoted: Family, \$14.50@15; mess, \$13@13.50; packet, \$13.50@14; extra India mess, \$22.50@23.00.

PORK.—The market is dull with prices a little easier on small trade. Mess is quoted at \$17.00@17.25; clear, \$16.75@17.75; family, \$19.00@20.00.

LARD.—The market has been very quiet all the week, with trade of little interest. Prices are steady. City steam, \$9; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35; Western, \$9.40; refined Continent, \$9.60; South American, \$10.25; Brazil, kegs, \$11.25; compound lard, 6¢@7c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 27, 1911:

BACON.—Bristol, England, 36,590 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,269 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 4,844 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 117,836 lbs.; Havre, France, 9,370 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,641 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 44,339 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,050,285 lbs.; London, England, 8,375 lbs.; Manchester, England, 139,032 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 3,640 lbs.; Melilla, Africa, 104,284 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 3,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 746 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 23,995 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 120,640 lbs.

HAMS.—Bristol, England, 5,848 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,032 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,073 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,900 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 408,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,146 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 30,562 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,088 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 840,775 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,311 lbs.; London, England, 70,900 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 6,626 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 10,045 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 4,246 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 7,179 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,187 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 15,385 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,738 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 12,610 lbs.; Southampton, England, 58,924 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,365 lbs.

LARD.—Ascension, Venezuela, 1,200 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 16,000 lbs.; Bristol, Eng-

land, 39,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 77,800 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 5,800 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 5,844 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 13,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,026 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,495 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 245,358 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,900 lbs.; Havre, France, 113,333 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,063 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 324,257 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,673 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 10,880 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 11,200 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 946 lbs.; London, England, 819,550 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,114,765 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 5,772 lbs.; Middleboro, England, 2,800 lbs.; Manchester, England, 286,920 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,100 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 22,594 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,850 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 12,905 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 70,858 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,000 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 14,531 lbs.; St. Johns, W. I., 42,122 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 17,393 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 950 lbs.; Santa Marta, 8,643 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,300 lbs.; Southampton, England, 280,993 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 66,664 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 113,960 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 14,671 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 3,000 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 40,197 lbs.

PORK.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 82 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 40 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 15 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 30 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 81 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 125 bbls., 98 tcs.; London, England, 45 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 63 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 37 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 92 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,537 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 17 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Havana, Cuba, 30 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 40 pgs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 27, 1911:

BEEF.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 45 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 130 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 24 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 125 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 18 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 146 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 25 tcs.; London, Eng., 12 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 53 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 16 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 69 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 240 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 51 bbls.; St. Ann's Bay, W. I., 10½ bbls., 8 tcs.; Valencia, Spain, 106 tcs.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 95,938 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,175 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 128,717 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Constantinople, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 60 tcs.; Liverpool, Eng., 50 tcs.; London, Eng., 300 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 55 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 6,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,760 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,063 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 16,980 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 12,300 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,420 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 12,810 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 46,525 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,125 lbs.; St. Ann's Bay, W. I., 2,900 lbs.

TALLOW.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 14,121 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,159 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 18,697 lbs.; St. Ann's Bay, W. I., 1,875 lbs.

CANNED MEAT.—Buenos Ayres, A. R., 100 cs.; Colon, Panama, 60 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 517 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 13 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 43 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 84 pa.; Liverpool, Eng., 92 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 25 pa.; London, Eng., 979 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 148 cs.; Para, Brazil, 75 pa.; St. Croix, W. I., 42 pa.; Southampton, Eng., 395 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 22 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 81 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending December 23, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Dec. 23, 1911.	Week ending Dec. 24, 1910.	From Nov. 1, '11, to Dec. 23, 1911.
United Kingdom..	665	412	3,928
Continent	1,015	309	3,162
So. & Cen. Am.	624	538	3,898
West Indies	1,486	989	6,741
Br. No. Am. Col.	681	55	4,637
Other countries ..	24	12	66
Total	4,495	2,315	22,232

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	4,437,150	7,069,650	47,677,035
Continent	408,500	695,625	5,953,605
So. & Cen. Am.	248,925	144,300	1,254,900
West Indies	401,400	285,000	2,627,075
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,000	.....	19,825
Other countries ..	18,750	11,600	62,450
Total	5,541,025	8,226,175	57,594,890

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,872,900	4,222,276	46,302,264
Continent	6,439,825	5,288,580	37,694,070
So. & Cen. Am.	467,500	288,700	4,064,100
West Indies	1,569,800	1,336,250	7,676,650
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,610	6,500	169,620
Other countries ..	51,500	3,100	370,400
Total	12,410,135	11,145,706	96,677,104

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,860	3,798,475	5,483,250
Boston	205	843,675	803,060
Philadelphia .....	.....	115,000	1,453,000
Baltimore	50	91,875	2,158,825
New Orleans	1,380	283,000	1,181,000
Galveston .....	.....	38,000	587,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	66,000	530,000

Total week	4,495	5,541,025	12,410,135
Previous week ..	3,335	5,042,360	15,473,011
Two weeks ago ..	1,907	7,363,075	10,461,690
Cor. week last y'r	2,315	8,226,175	11,145,706

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to Dec. 23, '11.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, bbls.	4,446,400	3,621,400	825,000
Meats, lbs.	57,594,890	47,045,900	10,549,990
Lard, lbs.	96,677,104	63,545,379	33,131,725

E. S. GRANT

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Provisions, Cottonseed Oil, Dressed Beef and Fresh Pork Cuts

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NEW YORK

ARTHUR DYER

BROKER

Provisions and Cotton Oil CASH AND FUTURES

438 Produce Exchange New York

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, December 21, 1911, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake. Bbls.	Oil Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Tcs.	Lard. Bbls.	Pkgs.
Lusitania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Laurentic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	3057	.....	.....	195	1059	4451	.....
Minnehaha, London .....	.....	200	.....	354	.....	12	.....	115	17755	.....
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	130	2400	.....
Cameronia, Glasgow .....	.....	225	.....	1002	.....	28	10	211	1146	.....
Exeter City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	30	.....	.....	800	.....
Marengo, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1138	.....	.....	180	715	7825	.....
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	440	.....	175	.....	175	.....	657	6489	.....
Uranium, Rotterdam	1659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	21636	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1170	3495	.....
Lapland, Antwerp	7374	80	.....	237	7	61	577	656	5870	.....
La Provence, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	210	500	.....
Pannonia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	25	.....	88	1025	.....
Themistocles, Mediterranean	1788
Total	30719	3583	6407	7	331	962	5211	51756

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Small price changes during the past week seems to be the best indication of a supply and demand situation that is not materially strained on either side. The holiday season has undoubtedly interfered with business, and lacking incentive, the inclination to trade was at a minimum. Private advices from abroad are even more emphatic in regard to the dullness existing in tallow circles and trade at foreign centers has been practically at a standstill. There was no auction sale at London due to the holidays and inquiry sent to this side was perfunctory.

The undertone to the market is steady and sentiment does not seem to be pronounced on one side or the other. Although those interested in the trade are naturally hopeful of some improvement in the volume of business passing with the advent of the new year, there are few who care to predict a material betterment. Business seems largely of a hand-to-mouth character, but in the aggregate the sales are not entirely discouraging. Meanwhile the high rates of freight room for nearby shipment is restricting foreign business to some extent.

Reports in circulation earlier in the month that quotations on prime city tallow would be discontinued after the first of the year, appear to be receiving less attention. It is possible that the manufacture of this particular grade may be curtailed or possibly discouraged entirely, but it is known that there will be several large concerns that will continue to make this grade and quote the market. Prime city now quoted at 6½¢ in hhds.; city special, 6¼¢ in hhds., and country, 6¼¢@7¢, nominal, in tes., as to quality.

STEARINE.—Although slight concessions have been reported for outside goods, the market as a whole has displayed no feature. Prices have been fairly well maintained on the basis of 9¢. Inquiry has been rather indifferent, but on the other hand offerings were not pressed for sale.

GREASE.—The market is inactive and trade is without interest. Quotations: Yellow, 5½¢@5¾¢; bone, 5½¢@6¢; house, 5½¢@5¾¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominally steady. Yellow, 5¼¢@6¼¢, and white, 6¼¢@7¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is quiet, with trade of a routine character. Demand is of a holiday character. Supplies are not heavy, however, and are fairly steadily held. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10½¢@10¾¢; coast shipment, 9¾¢@10¢; Ceylon, spot, 9¼¢@9½¢; shipment, 9¢.

PALM OIL.—The market is steady, with a light trade. Quoted: Prime red, spot,

6¼¢@7¢; do., to arrive, 6½¢@6¾¢; Lagos, spot, 7¼¢; do., to arrive, 6¾¢@7¢; palm kernels, 8¼¢; shipments, 8¼¢@8½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is very quiet, with prices showing little or no change. Prices are quoted at \$5.95@6.00 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and steady. Demand is quiet at unchanged prices. Spot is quoted at 7¢@7½¢; while shipment oil is 6¾¢@7¢.

NEATFOOT OIL.—The market rules quiet and steady with a slow jobbing demand. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95¢@ \$1; 30 do., 88¢; 40 do., water white, 79¢; prime, 65¢, low grade off yellow, 60¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet and steady. Orders in fair amount appear to be just below prevailing prices, but offerings on moderate and trade is of limited volume. Choice is quoted at 11¼¢; New York, medium, 9¢; Rotterdam, 66 florins.

LARD OIL.—Lard is dull with prices steady. Market was quoted 80¢@85¢.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 27.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 10½¢@11¢. Sweet pickled, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 10½¢.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 12¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 12¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 10½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 7½¢. Sweet pickled, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 7½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5¢@6 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 7¼¢. Sweet pickled, 5¢@6 lbs. ave., 7¼¢@7½¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 7¼¢@7½¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 7¼¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 10¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 9¼¢. Sweet pickled, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 10¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 9¼¢.

FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from J. B. Sardy.)

Chicago, December 27.—Business in animal ammoniates is still very quiet, but there is just a little bit more demand than there

was a short time ago. I still believe that prices are right around bottom, and that a considerable advance will occur when Southern buyers, who are now holding off, come into the market. Livestock killed at six packing centers this year compared with previous years is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1911 to date	8,180,000	18,605,000	12,604,000
Same period, 1910	8,635,000	13,835,000	11,435,000

The following offerings are, as usual, subject to prior sale and market changes: 100 tons high grade ground dried blood, \$2.95, f. o. b. Chicago; 50 tons "Alba" blood, 17 per cent. ammonia, \$2.50, f. o. b. Chicago; 50 tons hoof meal, 18½ per cent. ammonia, \$2.55, basis Chicago; 300 tons ground 14 per cent. concentrated tankage, \$2.50, f. o. b. Chicago; 200 tons packers' ground 11 and 15 tankage, \$2.54 and 10¢, basis Chicago; 200 tons packers' ground 10 and 10 tankage, \$2.55 and 10¢, Chicago; 50 tons ground 9 and 15 tankage, \$2.50 and 10¢, f. o. b. Chicago; year's production about 125 tons monthly packers crushed, 10 and 12 tankage, bid wanted; year's production about 100 tons monthly crushed 9 and 20 tons tankage, bid wanted; 250 tons each January-February ground, 8½ and 25 tankage, \$2.55 and 10, basis Chicago; 100 tons ground, 7 and 15 tankage, price on application; 300 tons unground, 1 and 68 steamed bone, \$20.50, basis Chicago; 50 tons aluminum nitride, 7 to 8 per cent. ammonia, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago; 50 tons aluminum nitride, about 10 per cent. ammonia, \$1.75, f. o. b. Chicago; 50 tons aluminum nitride, about 12 per cent. ammonia, \$1.85, f. o. b. Chicago; 100 tons monthly, 12 months, extracted glue tankage, bid wanted.

BEEF FROM REINDEER?

The United States Government's reindeer expert, Wm. F. Lopp, back from a 14,000 mile tour in Alaska for the United States Bureau of Education, which has charge of Alaskan reindeer, seriously believes reindeer meat may be of commercial value in this country very soon. He says there are 33,000 reindeer in Alaska and that, properly attended to, in twenty-five years there will be 3,000,000 prime beef reindeer ready for slaughter. He says there is plenty of room to raise them on land fit for nothing else, and that they cost less to raise than cattle, living on land where a goat would starve. A shipment of reindeer meat to Seattle has just arrived at that port.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, December 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 56 marks; butter oil, 56½ marks; summer yellow, 52½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, December 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31 florins; choice summer white, 32½ florins, and butter oil, 33½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, December 29.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 64¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, December 29.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 65¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 72 francs; choice summer white oil, 69 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, December 29.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 25½s.; summer yellow, 25¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, December 28.—Oil market very quiet, 31c. bid for prime crude. Choice loose cake, \$26.75, f.o.b. Galveston.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., December 28.—Crude cottonseed oil market very quiet at 31c. bid, any shipment. Mills not selling.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 28.—Cottonseed oil market weak; prime crude, 32c.; 8 per cent. meal steady at \$24@24.25. Hulls dull at \$4.50@4.75 loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

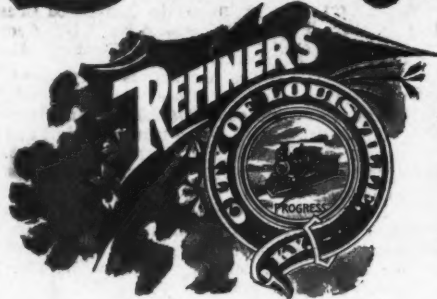
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, December 27.—There was very little feature to the market during the past week. Trading was extremely light, and what little business was transacted was at the expense of values. The market for the first few days held steady around last week's closing, but later declines of a point or two took place daily. Today transactions were on a better scale, but values suffered accordingly, the market easing off 3 to 4 points. This was the heaviest fluctuation for the week. Short covering of December, which advanced that delivery 8 points from low, seemed to have no effect on the balance of the list.

The crude markets have been extremely dull all week. Practically no trades were reported until today, when considerable Southeast crude changed hands at \$4.17 to \$4.13.

The domestic and foreign markets were also dull. Very little trading taking place during the week.

There appears to be nothing on the horizon as yet that will change the present dull

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situation. We look for no changes of consequence until after the first of the year.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 22.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.8290@4.83	
Demand sterling	4.8605@4.8610	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.25	—1-16@5.25
Commercial, 60 days....	5.23¼	@5.22¼—1-16
Commercial, sight	5.19%	—1-16@5.19%
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	94%	@04 13-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94	@04 1-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.26¼	@5.25%—1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39 13-16	@ 39%

FERTILIZER MATERIALS MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. L. Sardy.)

Chicago, December 26.—Owing to the holiday season, practically no business has been transacted and quotations on ground high grade tankage have declined. The majority of buyers are still not inclined to fill their requirements at present prices, but as sellers anticipate an active market later on, prices have not declined to any great extent. A few lots of tankage could undoubtedly be picked up now at reasonable figures with a firm bid in hand. These are today's quotations for prompt shipments:

Ground blood.—Chicago, \$3; Atlanta, \$3.32½; Montgomery, \$3.32½; Charleston,

\$3.34; Savannah, \$3.34; Jacksonville, \$3.34; Baltimore, \$3.25; Richmond, \$3.25; Norfolk, \$3.25; Columbus, \$3.35; Macon, \$3.35; New Orleans, \$3.22½; Birmingham, \$3.30; Nashville, \$3.22½.

Ground tankage.—Chicago, \$2.55 and 10c.; Atlanta, \$3.05 and 10c.; Montgomery, \$3.05 and 10c.; Charleston, \$3.07½ and 10c.; Savannah, \$3.07½ and 10c.; Jacksonville, \$3.07½ and 10c.; Baltimore, \$2.95 and 10c.; Richmond, \$2.95 and 10c.; Norfolk, \$2.95 and 10c.; Columbus, \$3.09 and 10c.; Macon, \$3.09 and 10c.; New Orleans, \$2.92½ and 10c.; Birmingham, \$3 and 10c.; Nashville, \$2.90 and 10c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, December 28.—There has been a better trade this week in the very finest grades of extra oleo oil, although at no advance in price, but the demand from abroad is for nothing but the finest qualities, and the other grades are absolutely neglected.

The stocks and production of extra oleo are light, and there is no outlook that there will be an improvement in this, seeing that cattle come to market in the same poor condition in which they have come for some time past.

The supply of the lower grades of oleo is not burdensome, but demand absolutely lacks for same.

The demand for neutral lard is fair, and prices slightly easier than they were in the previous week, but Europe continues to make right along contracts for butter oil for shipment during the new year.

FAT-MEN

ALL GRADES OF
 ANIMAL
 AND
 VEGETABLE
 FATS

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS
 Postal Telegraph Building
 Chicago

STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Show Little Change—Sentiment Still Bearish in the Main—Year-End Demand Is Quiet—Crude a Shade Easier—Speculation Not Active.

To anticipate an important change in underlying conditions at this time of the year would be very unnatural or at least out of line with general expectations of the trade. Interest manifest in dealings during the week has not been large, and at times decided inactivity prevailed. It was apparent that the market is still laboring under the influence of the holidays, while the aversion toward embarking upon new commitments at this season of the year, speculatively and otherwise, has not been dispelled, if not increased.

Crude offerings were rather spasmodic and in excess of the demand at intervals. This has resulted in a continuance of the pressure noticeable the past few weeks in the future market as a fairly attractive hedging basis is afforded on present differences. Refining interests in general maintain a rather bearish attitude, which of course is not unusual when supplies are being accumulated, although there is little aggressiveness to be noted in bringing about a lower level of values. The market appears to be resting on a supply and demand basis, and best opinions are that unless the South shows unexpected demoralization in disposing of its crude, fluctuations will not be decided either way for the immediate future.

The position of consumers is being subjected to a mixed construction. Latest de-

velopments have made it apparent that the embarrassment of some interests abroad in caring for arrivals of cottonseed oil has not been general. Foreign inquiry, while slow, has shown a slight improvement during the past week. This has been mainly in the way of the cabling of bids, which, it was thought, was indicative of a pending improvement following the advent of the new year. The inquiry at present appears to be largely for the better grades of oil and from Northern Europe, but cottonseed oil is still at levels attractive to soapmakers and other users. Home consumers have not been purchasing other than small lots recently, partly discouraged by the bearish opinions expressed and the fact that values have for the most part tended downward. It is realized, however, that as the 5c. level is approached, the readjustment of values is quite drastic and principally due to the price basis. It is known that buying orders have been placed on the scaledown. Furthermore, some authorities usually well informed are confident that despite the reports of a quiet business from day to day, in the aggregate at the end of the month the total sales are of liberal proportion.

Speculative sentiment has not changed materially, and practically all the important advances in the oil market are used for the purpose of taking the short side of the market. It is evident, however, that despite the preponderance of bearish views expressed, more or less hesitation is to be observed in the aggressiveness of the bears, due presumably to the realization that on a

further important decline the industry in general would look upon values as exceedingly attractive. The contention, in some quarters, especially among inveterate bears, is that the inquiry from all sources at the 5½c. level and possibly at the 5c. level will be gradually filled; in fact, it is claimed by these operators that in the event of a reaction of about ¼c. per lb. consumers would become intimidated and reduce their buying limits. Such views, however, are not in accord with general ideas, and a large business is expected to transpire with a slow sagging of values.

Of course, the prevalence of a good consumptive inquiry at this season of the year would not necessarily mean a material advance in quotations, but rather would convey the impression that declines will meet with much opposition. Despite claims that refining losses this year are in excess of last by approximately 2 per cent., these generally stated to amount to about 10 per cent., the existence of liberal crude supplies from the 15,000,000 bale cotton crop can not be forgotten. The seed crush is still an unknown factor, but there is a tendency in some quarters to note the dissatisfaction expressed by farmers in regard to their remuneration this season. It is again being pointed out that this has mainly taken form of threats to curtail acreage next season, and while this would also tend to reduce next season's probable supply of oil, should it actually develop, it would also result in a larger crush this year owing to a smaller amount of seed being devoted to fertilizing purposes.

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Cotton
Oil Co.



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Cottonseed Products.

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

The spot situation in cottonseed oil shows no tension. Deliveries in the future market have been in moderate volume, and taken as a whole quotations are on a normal basis. About 3,000 bbls. were tendered on the first January notice day, inducing some liquidation, but declines were limited by the existence of a fair sized short interest, seemingly awaiting their opportunity to cover.

Closing prices, Saturday, December 23, 1911 (holiday).

Monday, December 25, 1911 (holiday).

Tuesday, December 26, 1911.—Spot, \$5.39 @5.50; December, \$5.37@5.39; January, \$5.32 @5.34; February, \$5.35@5.39; March, \$5.39@5.40; April, \$5.42@5.45; May, \$5.47@5.49; June, \$5.51@5.55; July, \$5.56@5.57. Futures closed at 4 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: December, 700, \$5.40@5.38; January, 1,200, \$5.33@5.32; March, 100, \$5.39; May, 800, \$5.48@5.47; July, 400, \$5.57@5.56. Total sales, 3,200. Good off, \$5.10@5.40; off, \$5.05 @5.40; winter, \$5.55@6; summer, \$5.20@6; prime crude S. E., \$4.13@4.17; prime crude valley, \$4.13@4.20; prime crude Texas, \$4.13.

Wednesday, December 27, 1911.—Spot, \$5.20@5.40; December, \$5.26@5.40; January, \$5.29@5.30; February, \$5.31@5.33; March, \$5.35@5.36; April, \$5.37@5.39; May, \$5.43@5.44; June, \$5.46@5.50; July, \$5.53@5.54. Futures closed at 3 to 11 decline. Sales were: January, 3,000, \$5.32@5.29; March, 4,300, \$5.38@5.36; May, 900, \$5.47@5.43; July, 600, \$5.54@5.53. Total sales, 8,800. Good off, \$5.26; off, \$5.20; winter, \$5.50@5.99; summer, \$5.30; prime crude S. E., \$4.13; prime crude valley, \$4.13; prime crude Texas, \$4.13.

Thursday, December 28, 1911.—Spot, \$5.20 @5.30; January, \$5.25@5.27; February, \$5.29 @5.33; March, \$5.36@5.38; April, \$5.39@5.41; May, \$5.45@5.46; June, \$5.49@5.52; July, \$5.55@5.56. Futures closed. Sales were: January, 9,600, \$5.27@5.24; February, 100, \$5.28; March, 1,000, \$5.35@5.34; April, 300, \$5.40; May, 2,500, \$5.46@5.44; June, 200, \$5.49; July, 4,200, \$5.53@5.52. Total

sales, 17,900; good off, \$5@5.12; off, \$5@5.10; winter, \$5.40@6; summer, \$5.25@5.75; prime crude, S. E., \$4.13@4.20; prime crude valley, \$4.13@4.20; prime crude Texas, \$4.13@4.20.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to December 27, 1911, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.		For	Since	Same	
Port.		week.	Sept. 1.	1911.	1910-11.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—	—	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	75	—	75	—
Acapulco, Salvador	—	129	—	93	—
Acera	—	10	—	—	—
Alexandria, Egypt	350	1,820	317	—	—
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	48	—	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	37	—	—
Amapola, Honduras	—	19	5	—	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	156	—	—	—
Ancona, Italy	—	835	501	—	—
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	95	—	—
Antilla, W. I.	—	80	—	—	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	2,492	705	—	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—	—	—
Arendal, Norway	—	138	228	—	—
Arica, Chile	—	7	10	—	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	676	—	—	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	—	2	—	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	—	—	—
Asua, W. I.	—	244	267	—	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	69	104	—	—
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	48	82	—	—	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	267	313	—	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	9	32	—	—
Beirut, Syria	—	24	333	—	—
Bergen, Norway	—	685	225	—	—
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—	—	—
Bordeaux, France	—	600	190	—	—
Braila, Roumania	—	250	200	—	—
Bremen, Germany	—	700	30	—	—
Bristol, England	—	50	25	—	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,101	4,134	1,246	—	—
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450	—	—
Calabrien, Cuba	—	—	5	—	—
Calro, Egypt	—	14	14	—	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	631	216	—	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	—	—	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3	—	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	10	—	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	60	—	—	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	441	193	—	—
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	—	—	—
Christiania, Norway	—	3,800	850	—	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	14	21	—	—
Colon, Panama	33	669	700	—	—

Constantinople, Turkey	750	3,010	6,547
Constanta, Roumania	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	3,775	955
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	42	87
Cork, Ireland	100	306	250
Cristobal, Panama	—	30	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	5	54	9
Dedegatch, Turkey	125	840	155
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	110	24
Demerara, Br. Guiana	20	1,133	818
Dominica, W. I.	—	33	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	300
Dublin, Ireland	200	1,900	1,275
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	9
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	7
Flume, Austria	—	300	200
Frederickshald, Norway	—	35	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,575	475
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	—
Genoa, Italy	—	10,006	10,221
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	124
Glasgow, Scotland	275	3,314	1,150
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	8
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,175	850
Grenada, W. I.	—	60	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	527	1,534
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	21
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,940	230
Havana, Cuba	—	179	1,057
Havre, France	—	4,826	810
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	25
Horsens, Denmark	—	25	—
Hull, England	—	380	—
Iquique, Chile	—	72	13
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	6
Kingston, W. I.	38	1,214	1,057
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	85	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	975	725
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	4
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	2,139	3,915
Leipsig, Germany	—	38	—
Leith, Scotland	—	—	25
Liverpool, England	1,719	13,154	4,545
London, England	200	3,659	647
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54
Macoris, San Dom.	—	421	479
Malmö, Sweden	—	50	—
Malta, Island of	—	545	842
Manchester, England	—	2,749	1,408
Manila, P. I.	9	9	—

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Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	—
Marseilles, France	—	6,102	3,745
Martinique, W. I.	287	1,551	1,323
Matanzas, W. I.	—	30	23
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	10
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	63
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	43	43
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	142
Montevideo, Uruguay	308	1,129	1,133
Naples, Italy	—	1,638	1,730
Newcastle, England	—	150	25
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10
Oran, Algeria	—	175	142
Panama, Panama	—	—	3
Panderna, Asia	—	250	—
Para, Brazil	—	—	38
Patras, Greece	—	325	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	47
Piraeus, Greece	10	20	75
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	45	58
Port au Prince, W. I.	7	77	96
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	27	8
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	170	225
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	18
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	20
Port Said, Egypt	—	148	130
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	68
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	239	—
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	460	4
Ravenna, Italy	—	350	300
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	47	837	1,590
Rodosta, A. R.	45	450	—
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	86	86	19
Rotterdam, Holland	—	13,505	10,304
St. John's, N. F.	—	49	24
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	106	—
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	10	20
Salonica, Turkey	585	1,940	929
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	188	41
Santiago, Cuba	56	269	533
Santos, Brazil	—	349	114
Savanna, Colombia	—	3	—
Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	513	983
Southampton, England	50	500	350
Stettin, Germany	—	495	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	100	150
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	971	19
Sydney, Australia	9	151	19
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	15
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—
Trebizonde, Armenia	20	20	66
Trieste, Austria	—	6,861	1,100
Trinidad, Island of	—	160	193
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	50
Valparaiso, Chile	24	2,983	1,430
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	67
Venice, Italy	1,510	3,582	4,802
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	85	252
Wellington, New Zealand	6	44	32
Yokohama, Japan	10	16	23
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—

Total 8,017 136,713 81,248

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,490	450
Belfast, Ireland	35	130	125
Bremen, Germany	80	425	220
Bristol, England	—	50	—
Christiania, Norway	—	3,360	3,650
Colon, Panama	—	—	62
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	375	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200
Genoa, Italy	—	324	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	350	350
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	300	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	4,219	2,295
Havana, Cuba	—	534	32
Havre, France	—	1,025	—
Hull, England	—	50	—
Kingston, W. I.	40	40	—
Liverpool, England	2,300	8,475	250
London, England	103	8,969	2,075
Manchester, England	—	721	1,100
Marseilles, France	—	900	50
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—
Rotterdam, Holland	6,439	40,256	1,700
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	1,020

Tampico, Mexico	—	130	150
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	350	400

Total 8,997 74,538 14,129

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	125	—
Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	100	1,940	—
Havana, Cuba	50	95	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	200	3,608

Total 150 2,610 3,608

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	450	950
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	102	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	322	—
Hamburg, Germany	30	1,173	585
Liverpool, England	—	150	100
London, England	—	55	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	250	—

Total 450 3,020 685

From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	180	379
Total	—	180	379

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	808	101
Bremen, Germany	51	102	—
Cork, Ireland	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,314	—
Havre, France	—	2,958	484
Liverpool, England	2,509	9,346	5,395
London, England	559	1,096	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	12,217	608

Total 3,119 30,099 6,638

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	1,375	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,100	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,265	—

Total 6,740

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	400	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Liverpool, England	—	2,600	—
London, England	—	2,638	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,858	100

Total 8,746 150

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	118	2,083
Liverpool, England	—	2,399	—
Mexico (including overland)	851	17,808	20,855

Total 851 20,325 24,083

Recapitulation.

From New York	8,017	136,713	\$1,248
From New Orleans	8,997	74,538	14,129
From Galveston	150	2,610	3,608
From Baltimore	—	2,540	685
From Philadelphia	—	180	379
From Savannah	3,119	30,099	6,638
From Newport News	—	6,740	—
From Norfolk	—	8,746	150
From Baltimore	480	3,020	685
From all other ports	851	20,325	24,083
Total	21,614	282,971	130,920

CHANCES FOR EXPORT BUSINESS.

The following foreign trade opportunities are suggested in daily consular and trade reports, questions about which will be answered by the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, if referred to by file numbers:

No. 7813. Shell and bone crushers.—A business firm in New Zealand informs an American consulate that it desires to get in touch with and act as agent for any American manufacturer of a light machine for grinding and pulverizing shells, such as those of oysters, and dry bones. The machine should have a hopper large enough to take in the leg bone of a bullock, and ought not to sell for more than \$50 to \$100, so that its use would be possible by small farmers in preparing lime food for their poultry and fertilizers for their land.

No. 7817. Chemicals, oils, and phosphates.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that a well-established firm in Spain desires to get in communication with American manufacturers of chemicals of all kinds, neat's-foot oil, and mineral phosphates who desire to extend their export trade to that country. It is stated that the firm is in position to sell the products mentioned and will furnish the highest references. Correspondence should be in Spanish or English, as one member of the firm speaks English fluently. Quick action is desired, and prices should be quoted in the first communication.

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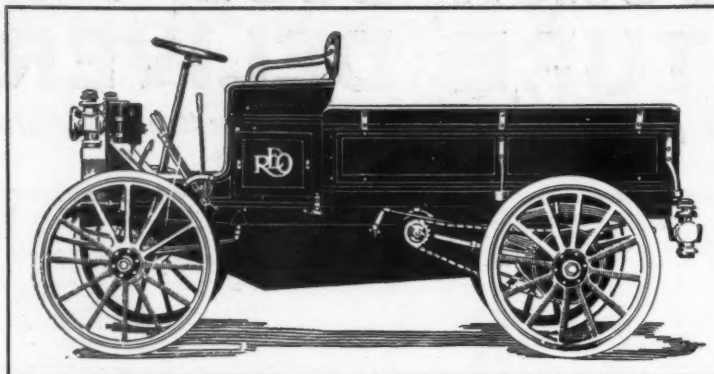
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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade keeps slow and the easy tendency formerly noted continues in evidence. The brokers are soliciting bids at about late nominal quotations for most kinds, but the tanners are difficult to interest and as a rule they are not inclined to make offers ahead on a weak market for hides that could not be shipped until February or March. Some say that the recent sale of butt and side branded steers at declines in conjunction with New York koshers to the large tanner shows that the big buyer is willing to buy at a price, and that it is also an indication that they will lay back for hides to accumulate during the long winter season haired stock, and only buy them at low enough prices to make up for the poorer quality and condition as compared with short-haired summer and early fall hides. Tanners are holding leather firm and predict no over supply. Native steers continue dull and weak and nominal. Brokers are soliciting bids at 16c. for December natives, which are not forthcoming. Buyers believe it would be a very easy matter to secure Decembers and Januarys at this figure or less, partly owing to the recent selling of harness leather at cuts. The surplus of certain grades of harness leather has been hard to reduce. Nominally November-December salting were last quoted around 16c., with no late sales. Texas steers are quiet along with other lines. Brokers solicit bids at 14½c. for heavy weights, and these are hardly quotable above that figure for late Octobers and Novembers, and around 14½c. for Decembers, in view of late trading in butts and sides at a sharp decline, but there are no late sales to establish a market. Lights last sold at 14c. and extremes at 13¾c. Butt brands last sold at 14¼c. and are not quotable above that basis, although brokers have been soliciting bids at 14½c. for Novembers alone. Colorados last sold at 14c., with brokers soliciting bids at that figure and no more sales. Branded cows are nominal, and those unsold are all in the hands of a "tanning packer," who may tan the hides, as there is no chance of securing the last sales price of 14c. Native cows are unsettled. Packers are talking firmer in some instances on light weights, which have ruled particularly dull, but tanners continue to show little interest. Most of the packers are talking nominally up to 15c. for December lights and one packer claims to have refused a bid of 14¾c. On the other hand, brokers are soliciting bids of 14¾c. for early December lights, and including late December, also 15½c. for heavy cows. An outside packer is reported to have refused a bid of 14¾c. for his December and January lights, and is asking 14½c. Native bulls are in small demand for Decembers, which are nominal at about 13c. Branded bulls are offered at 11½c., running back in take-off and ahead to January 1st, including some December salting from Southern points. Last sales running back to September were at 11½c.

Later—One car of January spready native steers, with no koshers included, sold at 17½c. There is a fair demand for December light and extreme Texas, and some inquiry for January branded cows ahead. The general market is dull, but packers hope for more business next month. Two packers report having refused 14½c. for December light cows, which they are offering at 14¾c. Country hides steady. Most dealers well sold up for prompt shipment. A small car of 25-lb. and up hides, running 30 per cent. extremes, sold, outside point, 12¾c. Chicago freight.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers are feeling firmer and Western tanners bids of 12½c. for buffs for early January delivery are declined. Brokers are soliciting bids of 12½c. for late January and February shipment, but last sales for shipment after January 15 were at 12½c. The market is considered to a degree firmer and some are quoting buffs at an average price of 12¾c. The receipts have been moderate this week, but will be larger after this month. Local tanners are paying 12¾@13c. for special lots of less than carloads that they can use this week, running 40 to 55 pounds and 13½@13¾c. for extremes. Eastern tanners are not sending any bids of 12½c. for buffs or heavy cows for delivery after January 15th. Buffs range 12½@12¾c. and up to 13c. last paid for specials. Some call the market a shade firmer and talk 12¾c. as an average price, and bids of 12½c. have been declined from Western tanners for early January delivery. Brokers are soliciting 12½c. bids for late January and February shipment. Some sales already made will be for February shipment, as some tanners do not want hides that are too freshly cured. Heavy cows are ranged on a parity with buffs and harness tanners show little interest in same. Extremes are unchanged at 13½@13¾c. and up to 14c. for special selection. Heavy steers are nominal at 12½@13c., as to quality, with harness tanners showing no interest and some late offerings have been at the inside figure as previously noted. Bulls are reported showing some further weakness today, particularly heavy average. The last sale was at 10½c. that run well for seconds at 9½c., and bulls are ranged 10½@10¾c. Branded hides sold to the extent of two cars of small packer and butchers at 12½c., probably for a Wisconsin buyer, from an outside point, Chicago freight allowance. Ordinary countries range 11@11½c. flat, as based on last sales.

HORSE HIDES.—Mixed lots are ranged \$4@4.10.

DRY HIDES.—Short trim heavy weights average about 21c. and light stock 23c.

CALFSKINS.—Western tanners are talking that there are larger receipts of outside cities than expected, and are reducing bids. Chicago cities range 18½@18¾c., with up to 19c. asked for especially choice, outside cities 18¼@18½c., a car of Chicago and outside cities out of second salt sold at 18¾c., also a car of outside cities and countries at 18c., both on a hair selection with kip at 14½c. Countries alone range 17@18c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Unchanged but quiet, and there is a falling off in supplies of sheep in this country. Heavy average packers are reported sold at \$1.40 and last brought \$1.42½. Outside city Decembers brought \$1.07½. Regular packer lots range \$1.30@1.35 and country 90c.@\$1.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues very steady and recent sales have all been at full prices, but no further transactions of account are noted today, although it is reported that sales of Central Americans have been made to arrive at 22c. This would probably include most of the 1,700 Central Americans, etc., just received per the steamship Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, although about 500 of these, which were Costa Ricans, were for export. The only other arrival of account was 514 Puerto Cabellos, etc., per the steamship Caracas. The River Plate market is quiet and prices are nominal. No sales of Buenos Ayres are reported here.

WET SALTED HIDES.—No reports have been received as yet on the Sansinena frigorificos, but several parties in Boston have been soliciting bids of 15½c. for the steers. No other sales of account are reported of River Plates, but the steamship Finland, just arrived from Antwerp, has a lot of 3,761 salted hides, which may be

Liebig hides. Mexicans are unchanged, and last sales of coast varieties were reported at 12½c. It is understood that last sales of Progresos were at 12½c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The sales here this week have been on a liberal scale, as has been previously noted, and it is now confirmed that another packer sold his spready native steers as was thought yesterday. This packer sold 4@5 cars of November-December spreadies, and though the prices on any of these spready sales have not been fully confirmed, the packer claims that better than 17¼c. was secured, and all of the packers intimate that they got 17¼c. It is understood that the spreadies sold here were not for Newark tanners, but are going West. Although one packer claimed to have secured 14c. for his cows recently noted as sold, the other packers do not claim to have obtained over 13¾c. Only one packer now has spready native steers unsold, and this packer's holdings consist of all December salting. No further trading is reported in branded steers and no sales of native steers have been noted of late.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to show a steadier to slightly firmer tone, but not much trading is noted at present, and it cannot be learned that any lots have sold at any higher than late quotations. One car of Michigan 50-lb. and up cows, running a small percentage of seconds, sold for delivery in two weeks at 12¾c. selected. This is the same lot as was noted yesterday as offered here at 13c. One lot of 300 to 400 New York State cows has been sold at 12c. flat, which is the same as some previous lots of similar hides brought, but some little lots are now held at 12½c. flat. Straight car lots of New York State 45-lb. and up cows are quoted at 12½c. flat, with some held at 12½c. flat, and straight car lots of 25-lb. and up hides are held at 12½c. flat, but with no sales reported made here. A car of Ohio buffs was offered here at 13c., selected by one of the best shippers, but was not taken. Pennsylvania extremes are mostly held at 14c., selected, but one little lot of about 400 eastern Pennsylvania extremes is offered here at 13¾c. selected. Pennsylvania buffs are held at 13c. selected, but last sales here were at 12¾c. A car of Canadian extremes guaranteed not to run over 25 per cent. seconds, is offered here at 13½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to show an easy tone. New York City skins are nominal in the absence of sales, with dealers asking \$1.60, \$2.10 and \$2.50, but buyers are out of the market at these rates. Outside cities are nominal at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.25, and countries at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.20. A sale has been made of a car of small packer untrimmed skins at an outside city at 18c. selected, and another sale has been made of a car of mixed outside city and small packer skins, untrimmed, at 18c. selected, with kips included at 15c.

Boston.

Market unchanged basis 12¾@13c. for buffs and 13¾@14c. for extremes. Some sales Southern at 11 and 11¼c. for regular countries but some far Southern are quoted at 10½@10¾c.

PACKERS-BUTCHERS
OUR SPECIALTY
TALLOW and GREASE
HIDES
JACOB STERN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE E. RAUH & SONS CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Hides, Skins and Tallow
DAYTON, OHIO.

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending December 23 averaged 9.06 cents per pound.

The holiday display of Armour & Co. at Gary was an event at the steel town. Some prize-winners were the principal attractions.

Chicago and Wisconsin creamery men are now in control of the Elgin board of trade. An innovation at the board is the abolition of the price committee.

A small blaze started in the fertilizer department of the Independent Packing Company on Tuesday last. The damage was small, and the cause a motor.

Charles E. Herrick was chosen chairman of the ways and means committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, with special reference to matters pertaining to packers and allied industries.

Sinclair, after all is said, did not receive his inspiration from madam. Here she says: "I don't give a d—n about convention; I don't give a d—n about anything," and so forth. Doesn't sound like Sin, does it?

Imitating their ancestors who once saved Rome, a flock of geese saved a three-story brick building at 309 So. Water street from fire on Christmas Eve. Mourning for the departing is held as the immediate cause of their quacking.

As the automobile is supplanting old Santa's previous means of locomotion so shall the reindeer supplant the high beef. At least this is the view taken by some from the arrival at Seattle of the first commercial shipment of reindeer meat. There are good points in all fairy tales.

A. Amundson, a salesman for the Wisconsin Creamery Company, was arrested by a government revenue officer on a charge of selling oleomargarine as butter. Serves him right. We might have some pity for him

if he had reversed his action and tried to palm off some butter for real oleomargarine.

Judge Landis has deferred action on the Libby McNeil & Libby interstate case. The company's lawyer declares the shipment of meat in question was from cattle received direct from farmers and butchers, and that the law provides that such shipments may be made without the seal of the government meat inspectors.

DON'T GET PANICKY.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Club, L. Harry Freeman, of Boyd, Lunham & Co., well known as a public speaker to the packinghouse trade, made some remarks which are worth repetition. They are in his usual terse style, to the point, and are as follows:

During the next ten years, you of the younger generation will have to contend with many matters of vital importance—matters which will determine the very existence of our exchange.

First. Maintaining Chicago's supremacy against all competitors as the leading grain and provision market of the world.

Second. Eternal vigilance in the matter of legislation by the board to safeguard the buyer and seller alike.

Third. The question of soliciting legitimate business speculation by methods that are neither of the wild-cat type nor the deadly conservative.

Fourth. The building of a new exchange building to be owned by the Board of Trade. An edifice up to the minute in detail, that will be commensurate with the dignity and importance of the institution and a monument to the current administration.

Finally, and as a result of all this, the enhancement of the value of membership from \$2,500 to \$25,000 by other than bootstrap methods.

At the present time a safe and sane policy of conservatism is being administered to us, due, no doubt, to the fear of the government legislation.

During the recent past the board has been rather conspicuously in the spotlight. We

are not quite sure what it was all about, but apparently the newspapers needed copy, and, as usual, we were "the goat." We are told with bated breath that there are several bills pending in Congress today, antagonistic to the board. Gentlemen, I confess I am not an alarmist along these lines. It seems to me that during my lifetime around the board, there has been some such bill in Congress every day for twenty years, and we are still doing business at the same old stand. It is very like the old Irishman, who used to beat his wife at 11 o'clock every morning, "not because he hated her, but just to show his authority." Now, gentlemen, I don't believe Uncle Sam hates our "old gray ruin" down on La Salle street.

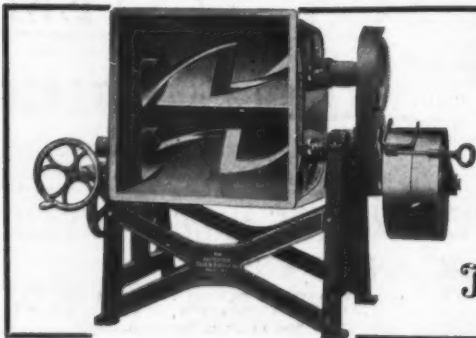
It is and has been and always will be the policy of the exchange to conduct its affairs absolutely within the moral as well as technical lines of legitimate business procedure. In so doing, and with a clear conscience, we need not cringe nor fear. We don't defy anybody or anything, but we do refuse to pose as the naughty child, because we are not naughty. We also refuse to wallow in the trough of innocuous desuetude because "we need the money." Conservatism seems to be the keynote of our present administration, and conservatism is greatly to be recommended. Conservatism means prudence and discretion. It does not mean needless fear. Let us, therefore, be discreet and conservative, but let us not get into the panic habit lest a chance-taking world taunts us with having "cold feet."

We who have lived a short lifetime within the walls of the exchange love the thrill and excitement from the clang of the opening bell to the benediction of the close. It is a "blue chip" game, wherein a nod or gesture means as much to us as the sacred laws meant to the Medes and Persians.

I must apologize, gentlemen, for talking shop at such a time as this, but I think you are all with me in the feeling that to be a member of the Chicago Board of Trade should carry with it a certain amount of pride and standing. We are one and all with the board of directors, heart and soul, in their efforts to keep clean the skirts of our exchange. Then when we are satisfied with our position, let us stand pat on the rules and regulations and go after business.

When you buy the PURITAN BRAND of Parchment, you get the genuine Vegetable Parchment and that's the paper you want. Send for samples and quotations.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO.
DAYTON, OHIO



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THAT WILL BLEND

L-S Double Arm Mixers allow a large percentage of water to be used and thoroughly mixed with meat and spices.

Moderate cost. Big returns in output. All dealers handle this mixer. Or ask us for full particulars. Motor and pulley drive.

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William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

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In all kinds of
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON SEED PRODUCTS
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Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

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KANSAS CITY

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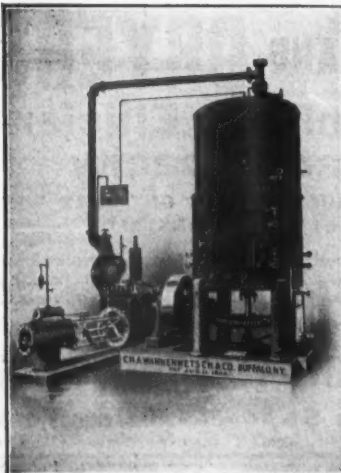
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MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

Chicago Stock Yards movement of livestock, Tuesday's figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Dec. 19.....	4,854	2,143	29,011	15,225
Wednesday, Dec. 20.....	14,131	2,532	37,069	24,428
Thursday, Dec. 21.....	5,832	1,349	27,517	15,160
Friday, Dec. 22.....	2,232	309	20,106	4,569
Saturday, Dec. 23.....	161	19	12,978	1,084
Monday, Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Tuesday, Dec. 26.....	16,000	1,500	18,000	25,000
Week so far.....	16,000	1,500	18,000	25,000
Week ago.....	36,685	4,892	87,531	45,555
Cor. time 1910.....	15,571	988	36,861	12,480
Cor. time 1909.....	25,472	1,583	26,225	25,333

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Dec. 19.....	4,099	306	2,696	3,060
Wednesday, Dec. 20.....	5,498	233	3,028	1,918
Thursday, Dec. 21.....	3,968	83	3,050	3,050
Friday, Dec. 22.....	3,972	114	3,248	1,595
Saturday, Dec. 23.....	473	65	3,002	1,458
Monday, Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Tuesday, Dec. 26.....	5,000	200	5,000	2,000
Week so far.....	5,000	200	5,000	2,000
Week ago.....	12,388	976	9,941	9,957
Cor. time 1910.....	7,185	2	8,135	1,323
Cor. time 1909.....	8,531	268	8,150	2,248

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 23, 1911.....	2,888,493	6,982,704	5,630,282
Same period, 1910.....	3,010,333	5,477,901	5,179,988

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Dec. 23, 1911.....	620,000
Previous week.....	658,000
Year ago.....	446,000
Two years ago.....	420,000
Total year to date.....	24,538,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 23, 1911.....	129,200	452,500	167,800
Week ago.....	184,600	450,200	267,400
Year ago.....	131,000	362,700	165,700
Two years ago.....	120,500	306,700	129,900

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 23, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	41,200
Swift & Co.....	27,700
S. & S. Co.....	18,900
Morris & Co.....	12,000
Anglo-American.....	9,500
Boyd-Lushan.....	8,400
Hammond Co.....	10,800
Western P. Co.....	6,900
Boore & Co.....	2,600
Roberts & Oake.....	6,500
Miller & Hart.....	3,400
Independent P. Co.....	5,800
Brennan P. Co.....	4,100
Others.....	8,100
Totals.....	185,900
Previous week.....	142,100
One year ago.....	119,800
Two years ago.....	122,300
Total year to date.....	5,605,100
Same period last year.....	4,517,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.00	\$6.07	\$3.60	\$5.80
Previous week.....	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.00	7.77	3.80	6.20
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.00	8.29	4.85	7.40
Cor. week, 1908.....	5.95	5.56	4.30	7.25

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.75@9.00
Fair to good heifers.....	6.15@7.75
Common to fair heifers.....	4.00@6.15
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	4.75@5.75
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.75
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@5.00
Canter bulls.....	2.75@3.25
Common to good calves.....	6.50@7.00

Good to choice vealers.....	7.00@8.25
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.45@5.75
Stockers.....	3.25@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.25
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@3.00
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@6.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@4.25

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$6.25@6.40
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	6.15@6.35
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs.....	6.05@6.30
Choice packing, 280 lbs. and up.....	6.10@6.30
Choice light, 100 to 190 lbs.....	6.00@6.15
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.00@6.15
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	5.75@5.95
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	5.00@5.40
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.00@5.50
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 400 lbs. and under.....	6.00@6.40

*All stags subject to 50 lb. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.25@6.35
Fed lambs.....	5.25@6.35
Cull lambs.....	3.50@4.50
Native yearlings.....	4.25@5.50
Native ewes.....	2.75@3.50
Native wethers.....	3.50@4.25
Fed wethers.....	3.25@4.25
Fed ewes.....	2.75@3.50
Fed yearlings.....	3.75@5.50
Breeding ewes.....	3.25@4.00
Two-year-old wethers.....	4.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

Holiday. No market.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1911.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$15.50	\$15.57½	\$15.47½	\$15.57½
May.....	16.05	16.07½	15.92½	16.02½
July.....	16.17½	16.20	16.10	16.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.15	9.17½	9.12½	9.10
January.....	9.45	9.45	9.37½	9.45
May.....	9.50	9.55	9.47½	9.55
September.....				9.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.30	8.35	8.27½	8.35
May.....	8.62½	8.62½	8.55	8.62½
July.....	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.67½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	15.55	15.60	15.55	15.55
May.....	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.00
July.....	16.15	16.17½	16.12½	16.12½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.15	9.10
January.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.40	9.40
May.....	9.35	9.55	9.52½	9.52½
September.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.65	9.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.65	8.67½	8.62½	8.65
May.....	8.65	8.67½	8.62½	8.65
July.....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	15.50	15.55	15.45	15.45
May.....	16.00	16.02	15.92	15.92
July.....	16.10	16.12	16.05	16.07

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.12	9.15	9.12	9.12
May.....	9.37	9.40	9.35	9.37
July.....	9.47	9.50	9.47	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.32	8.32	8.27	8.27
May.....	8.62	8.62	8.57	8.57
July.....	8.65	8.67	8.62	8.62

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	15.37½	15.45	15.37½	15.45
May.....	15.90	15.97½	15.90	15.92½
July.....	16.05	16.07½	16.05	16.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.07½	9.15	9.07½	9.12½
May.....	9.35	9.40	9.32½	9.37½
July.....	9.45	9.52½	9.45	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.25	8.32½	8.25	8.30
May.....	8.57½	8.60	8.57½	8.57½
July.....	8.62½	8.65	8.62½	8.62½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@15
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....		@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....		@14
Corned Ribs.....		@8
Corned Flanks.....		@8
Round Steaks.....	16	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....		@10
Roiled Roast.....	12½	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	14	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	10	@12½
Lega, fancy.....	16	@18
Stew.....	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....		@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....		@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....		@12½
Stew.....		@8
Shoulders.....		@10
Hind Quarters.....		@10
Fore Quarters.....		@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....		@14
Shoulder Chops.....		@12½

Pork.

Pork Loins.....		@12½
Pork Chops.....		@14
Pork Shoulders.....		@11
Pork Tenderloins.....		@30
Pork Butts.....		@12½
Spare Ribs.....		@12½
Hocks.....		@10
Pigs' Heads.....		@8
Leaf lard.....		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Legs.....	18	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....		@5
Tallow.....		@4½
Bones, per cwt.....		@1.20
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....		@17½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....		@65
Kips.....		@13

AUTOMATIC IMPROVED TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

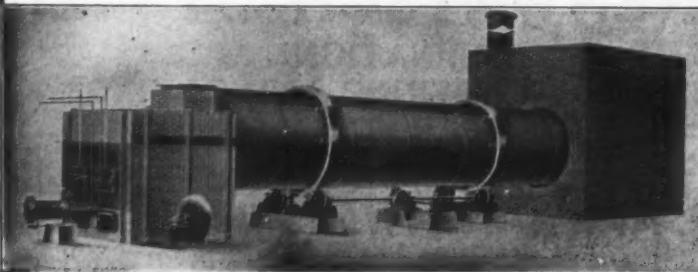
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OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	12 @ 13
Native steers, medium	10 1/2 @ 11
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Cows	7 @ 8 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	16 @ 17
Fore Quarters, choice	10 @ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/2 @ 7
Steer Chucks	5 @ 6
Boneless Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Medium Plates	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Plates	6 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8 1/4
Steer Rounds	10 1/2 @ 11
Cow Loins	0 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	27 @ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	24 @ 25
Strip Loins	8 1/4 @ 9
Sirolin Butts	11 1/4 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Rolls	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Rump Butts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimnings	5 @ 6
Shank	5 @ 6
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 10
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
Hind Shanks	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	5 @ 6
Hearts	5 @ 6
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	20 @ 21
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brains	5 @ 6
Kidneys, each	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 9
Light Carcass	10 @ 11
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 10
Good Racks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 5
Sweetbreads	50 @ 55
Picks	45 @ 50
Heads, each	20 @ 25

Lambs.

Medium Caul	5 @ 6
Good Caul	9 @ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Saddles, Caul	11 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	8 @ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	8 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	6 @ 6 1/2
Medium Racks	5 @ 5 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	24 @ 25
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimnings	6 @ 6 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	7 @ 7 1/2
Tails	6 @ 6 1/2
Snouts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pigs' Feet	5 @ 5 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	7 @ 7 1/2
Blade Meat	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Sly Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	7 @ 7 1/2
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bellies	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 @ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	9 @ 10
Vienna	9 @ 10

Frankfurters	9 @ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 @ 9
Tongue	12 @ 13
Mixed Sausage	10 @ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	13 @ 14
New England Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	11 @ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	10 @ 11
Oxford Butts in casings	10 @ 11
Polish Sausage	9 @ 10
Garlic Sausage	9 @ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Farm Sausage	14 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 @ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	24 @ 25
German Salami, Medium Dry	20 @ 21
Italian Salami, Medium Dry	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Holsteiner	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Mettwurst, New	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Farmer	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Monarque Carvelat, H. C.	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	45.00 @ 46.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.60
Bologna, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.60
Bologna, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.10
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.10
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.60

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	92.25 @ 93.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50 @ 6.60
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.85
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.60
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.60
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 35.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40 @ 3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	13.00 @ 13.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00 @ 30.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.25 @ 3.35
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25 @ 6.35
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50 @ 23.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	13.00 @ 13.50
Plate Beef	12.50 @ 13.00
Prime Mess Beef	12 @ 13
Extra Mess Beef	12 @ 13
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	12 @ 13
Rump Butts	12.50 @ 13.00
Mess Pork, new	17.50 @ 18.00
Clear Fat Backs	17.00 @ 17.50
Family Back Pork	14.00 @ 14.50
Bean Pork	13.50 @ 14.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
Pure leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Lard, substitutes, 100	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Lard, compound	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	49 @ 50
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; half barrels, 3/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
'ooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Clear Bellies, 15@20 avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Regular Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Short Clears	7 @ 7 1/2
Butts	7 @ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 10 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 5@12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	14 @ 14 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	18 @ 19
Dried Beef Sides	21 @ 22
Dried Beef Knuckles	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	16 @ 17
Regular Boiled Hams	19 @ 20
Smoked Boiled Hams	20 @ 21
Boiled Calas	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 @ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 16
Export Rounds	21 @ 22
Middles, per set	68 @ 69
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @ 16
Beef wensads	17 @ 18
Beef bladders, medium	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Hog casings, small, per doz.	25 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	27 @ 28
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	16 @ 17
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @ 6
Imported wide sheep casings	70 @ 71
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.00 @ 3.10
Hoof meal, per unit	2.00 @ 2.10
Concentrated tankage	2.50 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 12%	2.60 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 11%	2.60 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 10%	2.50 @ 2.60
Crushed tankage, 9 and 30%	2.50 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	18.50 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 19.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 51c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 66.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 66.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 78.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.10 @ 9.20
Prime steam, loose	8.60 @ 8.70
Leaf	6 @ 6 1/2
Compound	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	60 @ 70
Extra lard oil	65 @ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 59
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	51 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	63 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	5.15 @ 5.20
Horse oil	6 @ 6 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	nom @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. F.	16 1/2 @ 17
Glycerine, dynamite	11 @ 11 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	11 @ 11 1/2
Glycerine, candle	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	36 @ 36 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	35 1/2 @ 36
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65 f. a. u.	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 30% f. a. u.	1.20 @ 1.25

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	85 @ 95
Oak pork barrels	1.32 @ 1.35
Lard tierces	1.42 @ 1.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	5 @ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	5 @ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Anthon, in bags, 224 lbs.	43.25 @ 44
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.30
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.80
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.45

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 27.

There was no market on Christmas. Tuesday's run of 15,503 cattle was heavier than expected. The trade opened very slow, and what cattle could be disposed of in the early hours of the session sold almost steady with last week's closing market, when the trade was extremely uneven. The steady sales on Tuesday were the exception, however, rather than the rule, and at the finish the market was 15¢@25¢ lower on everything except a few choice beefs.

Today (Wednesday) receipts are estimated at 19,000, which, while not an excessive Wednesday supply, is more than sufficient for the requirements of the trade during holiday week, as the demand for beef is still hampered by the requests for poultry. The market is ruling very slow, and while a few choice steers sold steady the bulk of the offerings show a further decline of 10¢@15¢ per cwt., making most grades of cattle 25¢@35¢ lower than last week's "high spot," and it is about as difficult to size up the situation and make comparisons as we have ever seen it. The demand will undoubtedly broaden to some extent after New Year's, but at the same time we feel that receipts will be of ample proportions to fill all requirements. The only chance we can see for an upturn in the trade is the possibility of light receipts here New Year's Day, but the yards will be open and we will have a market as usual.

Butcher stuff.—This class of cattle has met with a much broader demand and has sold extremely satisfactorily this week, especially in view of the severe decline in the steer trade. The heifer market, which last week was in very bad shape, shows considerable improvement, and, in a general way, the trade on cows, heifers and bulls is 10¢@15¢ higher than last week's closing prices. Considerable activity is noted all along the line, and as we are rapidly approaching a time of the winter when the market for this class of cattle can be relied upon to display continued strength and activity, we really feel that, barring occasional temporary slumps in the trade due to heavy receipts from time to time, our market will be very satisfactory right along, and a little later on will show a further advance.

Hogs.—With a run of 25,000 hogs today market ruled steady to strong, extreme top being a nickel higher. There is a demand from Eastern shippers for a few loads of prime heavy hogs, and as there are not many of the kind coming, they bring quite a little premium. Bulk of the supply sold today largely at \$6.15@6.30; good to prime butchers going largely at \$6.20@6.35; good light weighing 180@200-lbs., \$6.10@6.20, with fair to good mixed grades carrying pretty good weight selling largely at \$6.15@6.26; light weighing around 150@170-lbs. at \$6@6.10. Pigs in pretty good demand, and going largely at \$5@5.60. Expect to see a pretty liberal supply the rest of the week, and we fear a little lower market with very little chance for much recovery for some time.

Sheep and Lambs.—With a plentiful supply in this department the trade has held about steady as compared with last week's close. The market is fairly active today, and with favorable weather conditions which came last night, and anything like moderate supplies, the trade should easily advance at least \$1 per cwt. within the coming 30 days. It seems a safe proposition to hold anything back that is doing well if suitable and sufficient feed is available. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.15@4.25; fat ewes, \$3.35@3.75; poor to medium ewes, \$3@3.25; cull ewes, \$2@2.75; fat yearlings, \$5@5.50; good to choice lambs, \$6@6.40; poor to medium lambs, \$5@5.75; cull lambs, \$4@4.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, December 26.

The holiday yesterday worked in two ways against any big trade in cattle this week. The market was closed in observation of Christmas, and shippers in the country likewise celebrated the day, and there was a small amount of loading. Six thousand cattle had to fill the bill, and it was about enough. The market advanced 25 to 50 cents last week, and it looked like ten to fifteen higher to-day at the start, but steady to ten higher was the best. Buyers want weight, and for prime heavy steers there is competition. A New York buyer took the top load here today at \$8.00—1,550 pounds. Warmed up steers sold downward to \$5.50. Some Chickasha, Oklahoma, steers sold at \$5.90, and other fed quarantine steers brought \$5.60. Heavy native cows easily get up to \$5.00, the best at \$5.35, and prime heifers sell at \$7.00. High corn causes feeders to hesitate, but the promising outlook for fat cattle for some months ahead is attractive, and good feeding steers bring \$5.25 and upwards to \$6.00. Stock cattle sell at \$4.80 to \$5.50 for the best, though some cattle may be had around \$4.00.

The hog market is working upward, and moved up a couple of notches today. Run is 11,000 today, market 10 higher, top \$6.40, bulk \$5.90 to \$6.35. Quality is improving, and weights are heavier, average for the week ending December 21st at this point standing at 187 pounds. Two weeks ago the average weight for the current week was 176 pounds. Pigs go at \$4.25 to \$5.50. The run last week showed no falling off from recent weeks.

Sheep and lambs also sold higher last week, and the market is firm today. Kansas fed lambs sold up to \$6.20 on different days last week, and up to \$6.25 today. Quality is better than a short time ago, and packers take more interest. Wethers are selling up to \$4.10, light yearlings \$5.25, and ewes \$3.50. Several strings of feeding lambs went out last week at \$4.50, and some New Mexico yearlings went to feeders at \$3.50.

Driveouts to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,607	18,910	3,156
Fowler	1,691	...	2,099
S. & S.	3,401	12,066	2,854
Swift	4,044	14,068	5,063
Cudahy	3,371	12,562	4,614
Morris & Co.	3,020	10,828	840
Butchers	199	745	80
Total	18,333	68,979	18,706

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, December 26.

Under the influence of very limited cattle supplies for the past two weeks, the market has firmed up and values of fat cattle are about on a par with the best time during the fall. Demand has been broad, and the short fed and half fat steers are selling at prices that bring satisfactory returns to feeders. No choice, finished beefs come, but three and four months' fed cattle are selling at \$6.50@7.25 and up. Warmed-up steers are selling at \$5.00@6.00, and the big bulk of the beef cattle sell at a range of \$5.75@6.75. Cows and heifers have also shown improvement and sell at an extreme range of \$2.75@5.75, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$3.95@4.65. Veal calves are in keen demand and quotably strong, and there has been a good outlet and a strong market for bulls, stags, etc. Receipts were rather liberal and prices shaded lower.

Hog prices have not changed very much recently and the bulk of the business is still done around the \$6.00 mark. Receipts are heavier than a year ago, but not excessive, and the quality of the offerings is a disappointment. Heavy weights command the top and light and underweight loads are slow at bottom prices. With only 3,500 hogs here today, the market was steady. Tops brought \$6.15, but the bulk of the trading was at \$5.90@6.10, as against \$5.80@6.05 a week ago.

The sheep market has developed considerable strength of late and prices are 15¢@25¢ higher than ten days ago. Demand is broad and supplies of only moderate proportions. Fat lambs sell at \$5.40@6.25; yearlings, \$4.10@4.75; wethers, \$3.50@4.10 and ewes, \$3.00@3.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts for the two market days this week total 8,000 head. Tuesday's supply was a comparatively light one, and the steer trade started off with most sales 10¢ higher than at the close of last week. Trade ruled active on this basis throughout the forenoon, but the close was weak, and most sales of the few remaining loads sold with the advance lost. Cows met the one sustained strong demand, and brought 10¢@15¢ higher prices. Heifers were slow to move, and then at a 10¢@15¢ decline. Bulk of today's sales ruled about steady with the close of yesterday, although some scattering deals indicated a 10¢ decline from that time. No choice beefs have been received this week. Kansas fed steers topped the market both days, best grades today bringing \$7.75, weighed 1,402 lbs. Bulk of the total steer supply brought \$6.25@7.60. Cows and heifers were lightly represented and held about steady with the low time of yesterday. Cows topped at \$5.75, heifers at \$6. Texas and Oklahoma cattle receipts continue light. Prices are steady with last week's close; steer top Monday, \$6; today, \$5.75.

Hog receipts total 23,000 head for the two days. Order buyers and local butchers have shown strong demands for the light and medium heavy kinds this week, and prices have advanced 10¢@15¢ during the period. Strictly choice heavy hogs are scarce. Top today on this class was \$6.45, or 15¢ above the top of last Wednesday. Bulk of the supply brought \$5.95@6.40.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 26, 1911.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,597	2,600	5,305	15,929
Jersey City	3,244	1,476	18,518	20,513
Central Union	3,838	756	15,199	—
Lehigh Valley	3,179	300	4,080	—
Scattering	—	132	30	4,925
Totals	13,648	5,324	43,141	41,437
Totals last week	12,001	5,300	60,732	40,681

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamberger & Son, Minnewaska	290	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnewaska	290	—
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	53	70
Total exports	633	70
Total exports last week	983	29

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 26, 1911.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	635	70
Boston	1,501	1,960
Philadelphia	300	—
St. John	437	900
Exports to:		
London	1,537	600
Liverpool	751	1,960
Manchester	230	—
Antwerp	300	—
Bermuda and West Indies	55	70
Total exports	2,893	2,630
Total exports last week	2,487	1,050

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 29.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.45; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35; city steam, \$9; refined Continent, \$9.60; South American, \$10.25; Brazil, kegs, \$11.25; compound, 6% @ 67%.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 29.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 69 fr.; edible, 89 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 87½ fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 70½ fr.; edible, 88 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 29.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 95s. Pork, prime mess, 87s. 6d.; shoulders, 40@47s.; hams, 52s. 6d.@54s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 45s.; long clear, 48s.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 33s. 6d. Turpentine, 39s. Rosin, common, 16s. 10½d. Lard, spot prime, 46s. 9d. American refined in pails, 46s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. 6d. Lard, Hamburg, 46¼ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 71s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 6d.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Trade was in small volume with the market showing a steady tone.

Tallow.

The market was dull and about steady. Demand was moderate.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market has been quiet this week with limited trading.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again dull but fairly steady.

Market closed steady. Tenders of about 2,000 bbls. had little influence. There was considerable switching. Sales, 17,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.23@5.30. Crude, all sections, \$4.13. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$5.25@5.26; February, \$5.28@5.34; March, \$5.36@5.38; April, \$5.39@5.42; May, \$5.47@5.49; June, \$5.49@5.53; July, \$5.56@5.57; good off oil, \$5@5.20; off oil, \$4.95@5.10; winter oil, \$5.65@5.98; summer white, \$5.25@5.80.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 29.—Hog market steady to 5c. lower; quality fairly good; bulk of prices, \$6.15@6.35; mixed and butchers', \$5.95@6.40; heavy, \$6@6.40. Yorkers, \$6.15@6.25; pigs, \$4.80@5.85; cattle market slow and steady; beefs, \$4.75@8.60; cows and heifers, \$2@6.40; Texas steers, \$4.25@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.85; Westerns, \$4.40@6.60. Sheep market steady; native, \$2.75@4.50; Western, \$3@4.50; yearlings, \$4.65@5.60; lambs, \$4.25@6.50.

Kansas City, December 29.—Hogs slow, at \$5.15@6.20.

St. Louis, December 29.—Hogs 5@10c. lower, at \$5.90@6.45.

Cudahy, Wis., December 29.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$5.60@6.40.

Cleveland, December 29.—Hogs lower, at \$6.35.

Indianapolis, December 29.—Hogs lower, at \$6.20@6.40.

Sioux City, December 29.—Hogs weak, at \$5.70@6.15.

Louisville, December 29.—Hogs steady, at \$6.15@6.40.

South Omaha, December 29.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$5.45@6.15.

St. Joseph, December 29.—Hogs slow at \$6.30.

Buffalo, December 29.—Market opened with 5,600 hogs on sale; market steady, at \$6.50@6.60.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	11,000	20,000
Kansas City	200	2,500	
Omaha	50	7,000	
St. Joseph		4,000	
St. Louis	300	7,500	
Sioux City	200	6,000	
St. Paul	2,200	2,400	200
Oklahoma City	200	650	
Fort Worth	250	1,700	
Indianapolis	300	2,500	
Pittsburgh		4,000	1,500
Cincinnati	104	1,757	163
Cleveland	80	300	2,000
Buffalo	350	4,800	10,000
New York	1,972	1,060	4,704

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1911.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1911.

Chicago	15,000	17,471	22,000
Kansas City	7,000	5,889	6,500
Omaha	6,000	3,393	4,500
St. Louis	4,044	17,702	11,373
St. Joseph	2,300	5,000	2,800
Sioux City	800	3,000	500
St. Paul	400	600	400
Oklahoma City	350	700	
Fort Worth	750	1,200	
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	
Pittsburgh	1,200	5,000	3,000
Cincinnati	727	2,627	186
Cleveland		875	
Buffalo	225	4,500	10,400

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911.

Chicago	18,500	27,126	25,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,752	6,000
Omaha	5,000	6,400	6,000
St. Louis	3,718	10,188	2,463
St. Joseph	1,700	8,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	2,500
St. Paul	400	2,300	300
Oklahoma City	500	500	
Fort Worth	350	700	
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		6,220	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	2,000
Cincinnati	395	2,674	68
Cleveland	100	3,500	3,600
Buffalo	60	1,750	4,000
New York	1,920	6,285	5,419

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1911.

Chicago	7,500	23,000	14,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha	4,000	6,500	9,000
St. Louis	2,171	11,739	3,888
St. Joseph	2,000	13,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,000	5,500	
St. Paul	400	1,900	400
Fort Worth	1,250	1,200	300
Milwaukee		2,324	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	724	6,326	197
Buffalo	150	3,200	6,400
New York	715	3,652	5,184

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911.

Chicago	3,000	27,000	14,000
Kansas City	600	8,000	5,000
Omaha	1,700	9,000	4,300

St. Louis	1,200	10,500	1,500
St. Joseph	600	7,500	200
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	500
Fort Worth	1,250	1,200	
St. Paul	500	4,500	200

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 23, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,935
Kansas City	18,333
Omaha	9,638
East St. Louis	11,746
St. Joseph	7,798
Cudahy	651
Sioux City	3,381
South St. Paul	3,798
New York and Jersey City	13,013
Philadelphia	3,301
Denver	1,542
Fort Worth	8,501

HOGS.

Chicago	111,630
Kansas City	78,979
Omaha	49,625
East St. Louis	41,113
St. Joseph	38,554
Cudahy	24,937
Sioux City	28,797
Ottumwa	17,938
Cedar Rapids	13,595
South St. Paul	20,386
New York and Jersey City	41,437
Philadelphia	4,435
Denver	3,307
Fort Worth	11,568

SHEEP.

Chicago	58,108
Kansas City	18,706
Omaha	17,565
East St. Louis	8,216
St. Joseph	5,427
Cudahy	659
Sioux City	3,492
South St. Paul	1,855
New York and Jersey City	43,071
Philadelphia	7,321
Denver	949
Fort Worth	288

FIRST REPORT OF COLD STORED FOOD.

The Court of Special Sessions, of New York City, having upheld the Berman cold storage law as constitutional, in the test case of the State against a New York concern, the Health Commissioner of the State, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, is preparing to put into full effect those provisions regarding labeling and selling cold stored foodstuffs as such. A hearing will be given to the cold storage interests before the terms of the order soon to issue are determined upon. The rules will evidently be drastic and consequently difficult to enforce, but an effort will be made to make them reasonable and then to see they are lived up to.

The first public report of goods on hand at cold stores, as required by the new law, has been given out. It shows that at the date of the report there were stored \$7,500,000 worth of goods, mostly in New York City, as follows:

Eggs	790,712 cases, or 284,656,320
Butter	10,834,425 pounds
Poultry	4,492,784 pounds
Fresh meat	2,500,000 pounds
Salt meats	2,000,000 pounds

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	17/6	@26c.
Oil Cake	12/6	14c.	@17c.
Bacon	17/6	17/6	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	17/6	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	17/6	17/6	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	17/6	17/6	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	17/6	@26c.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Liggett Building St. Louis

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Points On Management In the Butcher Shop

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

By J. C. Bethel, Secretary Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Association.

The Cleveland Retail Credit Association has been organized for a number of years. We started with four or five members and a little later they were incorporated under a charter, "not for profit," with a capital stock of \$500, each share being \$1, this being the maximum amount that could be secured in case judgment was taken against them by some individual who felt that he had been wronged. Our association today has about 150 members, and we have the names in our records of all the customers of those stores. When you ask for credit today at the store your name is sent to the office, and if you call up over the telephone we give you the information that we have on file. Tomorrow your name is arranged alphabetically and is sent to the 150 members of our association; those within the ordinary distance are delivered at 9 o'clock in the morning; those that are scattered over the city are mailed, and we wait for the early mail in the morning before compiling the information. Our merchants take these names alphabetically. They take their ledger, and if the man had \$50 credit and paid in 70 to 90 days they say so; if he had \$0 credit and paid in six months they say so. That information is brought back and filed under a key, "A" representing 30 to 60 days, "B" 60 to 90 days, "C" representing 90 to 100 days. "O," meaning inquire at the office, unfavorable information. Our people understand that if a rating appears with an "O" they are to call at the office. This work is going on every day. Our names run from 50 to 100 each day, but of course, that does not cover the number of inquiries, because a great many of those inquiries are duplicates, and if we had the name around before our 150 people inside of six months, which would be an extraordinary case, we don't send the man around again, but repeat to them the information over the telephone. I presume the first thing that would probably arise in your mind in the extension of this credit is this: If I want these goods to go out on my noon delivery, your sheet doesn't go out until 9 o'clock in the morning, and how am I to know? If it is a name that you must have your information on, that name goes on that sheet in caps. These sheets are delivered not later than 9 o'clock. The moment that a man opens that envelope he sees the name of John Jones in caps, and he turns right to his ledger and telephones this office and we have our information in many cases before fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock. This information we telephone directly back to the inquiring party. Out of our 150 members that we sent these to on the 12th day of August, we received 75 returns. Of course you know that there are some of these people that are small dealers and often don't have the names of these people.

The merchants are supposed to furnish us with a list of their new accounts. We use no names. We use a number and the number is placed on his return sheet, so that if it is lost no one is the wiser. We also when we copy the records in our office on our cards substitute another number for his number, so that the members can come in and go over our cards (of which we have 60,000) and no one, not even himself, can even know who gave that rating. We protect them in that way. Every new account we place on a card that we have. If we haven't we make a new card and then the next man that calls up we simply say we have no information, you call on so and so, giving the firm's name. Our work is somewhat on the fraternal order. We also have furnished us each day the accounts that have been refused or turned down. Then each time you find a dotted line under the bottom of our sheets, our people understand, without saying, that these people have been refused credit by some house.

Sometimes we have cases, as we had a few days ago, when a prominent lawyer had a son, perhaps who is not exactly a chip of the old block, who went around to the different stores where his father had credit and he gave them a check for \$50, and where his father owed, say, \$15, saying, "I am paying my father's bills today; here is the check. You receipt the bills and give him the balance in cash." The father notified the people he wouldn't make them good, and in order to avoid anybody getting hold of them we sent that name around the next morning in caps and the people knew there was something wrong. They called us up and we saved one or two accounts.

We had a man that came there from one of the Western cities. He was a prosperous looking man and he came in and opened an account at three National banks and began asking for credit. Our people don't pay any more attention to bank references than if you don't give any, because they understand that a man can have \$10,000 in a bank today and draw it out in the morning, so he began asking for credit in a few cases he got it. They began calling up the association, and in the meantime I had written the credit association in a Western city and the reply came back, "Give us his address, he is owing three houses in our city something like \$100 apiece." We sent that name through under the signal the next morning. In a few days the man walked into my office and said, "I would like to see the chief mogul of this city; I have been asking for credit and they say that the secretary of the Retail Credit Men's Association had information that I am not a desirable risk." And he said, "I certainly can't understand it; I have made deposits in three of your best National banks." I explained the matter to the man and he kept on asking for credit, but he didn't get very much of it. He didn't get

it, especially from the members of our association, but you must know that in a city the size of Cleveland, 150 firms in no way cover the entire city. In a few days some firm sent out a collector and the house the man had rented was vacant.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. E. Reeve has turned over his meat market at Hopkinson, Ia., to his son, H. M. Reeve.

Clyde McGee is reported to open a meat market at Sultan, Wash.

W. L. Eubanks has opened a new meat market in the Snyder building at Laurence, Can.

T. Jacques has opened a meat market at Ashland, N. H.

J. P. Matthews has opened a meat market at Houston, Tex.

J. Kilsby has opened a meat market at Bayonne, N. J.

Adelberger & Redmond have engaged in the meat business at Dayton, O.

John Palm and L. Cupe have opened a meat market at West Chester, Ia.

Fred Cummins will engage in the meat business at Keota, Ia.

T. Smith has opened his new meat market at Warwood, W. Va.

A new meat market has been opened at Pottsville, Pa., by H. Vogt.

C. Ale has purchased the Lewis meat market at Clark's Summit, Pa.

The butchers and meat cutters of Sacramento, Cal., have organized a union.

The Butchers' Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association, New Orleans, La., has elected the following officers for the coming year: E. Larrous, president; V. Vignes, vice president; A. J. Baron, treasurer; S. Dumestre, secretary; O. Patton, grand marshal; P. Vandendorre, collector; administrators, H. B. Daboval, R. Forio, C. Balencie, L. Doves, A. Ortholan, M. Bossignol, G. G. Braquet, M. Rouede, E. Merlas, M. Cazaubon.

Wm. Bradbury has disposed of his butcher shop at Marion, Kan., to A. J. King, of Garnett, Kan.

Z. B. Munsell has sold out his interest in the Palace Meat Market at Natoma, Kan., to R. M. McFadden.

Hale & Carpenter have purchased the butcher shop of J. H. Millgate at Frankfort, Kan.

Hayner & Stroh have succeeded H. E. Hayner & Son in the meat business at Union City, Mich.

Louis Rothstein has opened a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Sherman, Mich., and S. T. Potter has been admitted to partnership.

George Hockett has purchased the butcher shop of Alexander & Ellis at Seneca, Kan.

A. T. Hatfield has admitted Smith Leonard to partnership in his meat business at Baldwin, Kan.

R. P. Foster has purchased the butcher shop of Persenett Brothers at Norton, Kan.

John Scofield has disposed of his meat business at Elsie Mich., to Frank Walterhouse.

S. A. Genette is about to open a meat market on Reservation street, Hancock, Mich.

L. Thompson has opened a meat market at Pottsville, Mich.

The grocery firm of Thresher & Lewis at Riverside, Cal., is about to add meats.

Mr. Keele has succeeded to the entire meat business of Timmons & Keele at Peach, Wash.

Young & Doty have disposed of their butcher shop at Kamiah, Wash., to Linder & Turner.

A. R. Evans has purchased the Central Meat Market at Stevensville, Mont., from Frank Hooper.

AMERICAN MEAT CANS



**Round and Rectangular
Straight and Tapered**



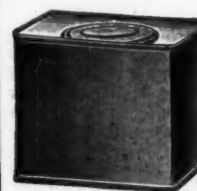
With or Without Key Opening



**All Sizes and Styles for Corned
Beef, Roast Beef, Potted Ham,
Tongue, Sausage, Tripe, Veal,
Bacon, Chicken, etc.**



***Quality of Material and
Workmanship Unsurpassed***



AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

MONTREAL

Local Offices in all Large Cities

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 23 averaged 9.79 cents per pound.

A. C. Sluiter, of Flushing, president of the New York State Butchers' Association, has been nominated for president of the Flushing Business Men's Association.

Jesse Gans, who has been in the provision, lard and salt fish trade for fifteen to twenty years, has become connected now with the Louis Meyer Company, 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

The jury in the case of Michael Geisman, an uptown butcher, to recover \$5,500 loaned Mrs. Helen Kockman, a widow, could not agree and the case will be tried again January 11.

The engagement is announced of that well-known young Harlem butcher, William Mann, to Miss Martha Wince, a very popular young lady with a wide circle of friends. Next summer Mr. Mann will play second base on the married man's nine.

L. E. Birdseye, who before he broke into politics was the S. & S. credit man, has been made chief clerk in the Kings County District Attorney's office at \$3,500. He left the meat trade to become secretary to J. C. Cropsey when the latter was police commissioner.

Stephen W. Mahon, formerly superintendent for Swift & Company at Brooklyn, died at his home on Cropsey avenue, at the age of 64. He had been retired for several years and is survived by a widow, Sarah; one son, Edwin, and three daughters. He was born in Chelsea, Mass., and had been twenty years a resident of the Bath Beach section. He was a Mason, a Royal Arcanumite, a Redman and a member of the K. of H.

One of the oldest established markets on Amsterdam avenue changed hands recently, when Wm. Egner sold his interests at the corner of 66th street to J. H. Dutting. This shop has been a landmark for many years, and besides being finely fitted up, always did a fine business. Mr. Dutting, the new proprietor, will make a specialty of quality, thereby holding the same good trade that patronized this store for so many years.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 23, 1911, as follows: Meats.—Manhattan, 571 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,485 lbs.; the Bronx, 790 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 12,871 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 23,585 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 6,341 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,408 lbs.; total, 8,749 lbs.

The season for balls and dances is on, and a number are being planned in the trade. The New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company's Employees' Mutual Aid Society will give its annual entertainment and ball at the Palm Garden on January 26. The Brooklyn branch of the Master Butchers will give a ball at the Imperial on February 8. The West Side branch of the Master Butchers will hold its annual theater party January 25. They will see "Maggie Pepper" at the Grand Opera House, and have a supper later at the "Oak." On January 11 the East Side branch, Master Butchers, will dance at Palm Garden, and the Bronx branch will

have a masque and civic ball at Ebling's Casino, January 25.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

(Continued from page 40.)

We have arrangements with a man in each city within buying distance of Cleveland to furnish us the names of the people in that city.

We have a collection department. We charge a fee of 25 cents for each collection and 10 per cent. of the amount collected. We send out three letters. The letters go out on a letterhead showing a list of all our members. We don't collect all the accounts, nobody can do that, but we have a very generous response. If you send out a letter to a prominent man and he looks at that list and sees what number of houses in Cleveland belong to our association, he comes to think it is probably worth while to give it a second thought. If there is no response to the first letter, we send out a second letter in about ten days, and if there is no response to that, about ten days after we send out a third letter and tell them we would not be surprised if they had gotten a letter from an ordinary collection agency and paid no attention to it, but coming from an organization whose members comprise what ours does, we are somewhat surprised, and if there are certain ameliorative conditions or circumstances that make it impossible to pay the full amount of it, we would be glad to compromise. In a large number of cases we have a good response.

We cover about 50,000 families in Cleveland. We don't get requests from catalogue houses for names, and we wouldn't answer them if we did.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY REPORT.

(Continued from page 17.)

lesions were found to be localized in 85.29 per cent. of the carcasses and generalized in 14.71 per cent.

Retests for Tuberculosis.

Annual retests were applied to 494 cattle upon 278 premises which appeared to be free from infection at the time of the first test. Of these 477 passed and 7 reactors were found. Seven, or 2.52 per cent., of newly infected premises were thus discovered by these retests, representing 1.45 per cent. of tuberculous cattle. The 7 reactors were slaughtered, and in each instance showed localized lesions of tuberculosis of such a character that it was evident that the disease had been contracted since the original testing of these animals.

The combination of the results of the retests of cattle within the District upon previously infected and upon previously free premises shows that 1,282 cattle were retested upon 358 premises. Of these 1,241 passed and 41 reacted, the percentage of reactors being 3.20, with signs of infection showing upon 5.31 per cent. of the premises. Forty of the reactors have been slaughtered, and tuberculosis was demonstrated upon post-mortem examination in each instance, 87.5 per cent. of the carcasses showing localized lesions and 12.5 per cent. showing generalized lesions.

An important feature for the control of

tuberculosis within any definite area is the prevention of the introduction of additional cases of tuberculosis from the outside. The regulations governing the admission and tuberculin testing of cattle entering the District were therefore stringently enforced, and 685 cattle were tagged, quarantined and submitted to the tuberculin test. The majority of these were brought into the District in lots by cattle dealers, while the remaining portion represented the entries of private cows. In the case of the dealers, for commercial reasons the cattle were tested as soon as practicable after their arrival within the District, the cattle being housed in unaccustomed surroundings. Thirty-two reacted to the test, and of the 28 slaughtered lesions of tuberculosis were found in 27 carcasses, in spite of the unfavorable conditions under which tests were applied. Two of the reacting cows were slaughtered through mistakes of their owners, without an opportunity being given for post-mortem examinations, and the remaining two cows are yet to be slaughtered. The low percentage of tuberculosis in cattle brought into the District, compared with the percentage of tuberculosis found by bureau tests applied in Virginia and Maryland, is attributable to the fact that the dealers have been shown by the results of the test which localities or herds show the greatest freedom from tuberculosis.

The following is a summary of all tuberculin tests applied in connection with bovine tuberculosis in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year:

Total number of cattle tested.....	1,967
Number passed	1,894
Number reacting	73
Percentage of reactors	3.71
Reactions confirmed by post-mortem examination, per cent.....	98.53
Failure to demonstrate tuberculosis (1 cow) per cent.....	1.47

Under the provision requiring the identification and tagging of cows and bulls entering the District for slaughter purposes, 831 tags were attached for 35 shippers.

These investigations will be continued throughout the coming fiscal year.

Bovine Tuberculosis Upon Indian Reservations.

The arrangements for co-operation with the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of Interior in the investigation of bovine tuberculosis and dairy conditions at the various Indian schools and reservations was conducted as arranged during the previous fiscal year. Tuberculin tests were applied by bureau inspectors to a total of 1,600 cattle upon 86 premises. Of these animals 1,538 passed satisfactory tests, 38 reacted, and the remaining 24 were regarded as suspicious. As a result of these tests, applied in various States, to cattle which were maintained largely under natural conditions in the open upon the reservations, it was found that the percentage of tuberculosis was 3.88.

Suppression of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The tuberculin testing of cattle in Virginia and Maryland, which was started in 1907 in co-operation with the health department of the District of Columbia, and which in 1910 was extended to co-operation with the dairy and food commissioner of the State of Virginia, has been continued throughout the past year with encouraging progress and results. This is evidenced by the increased number of cattle tested, the marked reduction in the percentage of reacting animals in previously tested herds, and the confirmation of reactions to the tuberculin test among slaughtered animals to the extent of 98.27 per cent. The results of these tests are shown in the following tables:

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

Items.	Number of cattle tested.	Number passed.	Number reacted.	Number of sus- pects.	Percent- age of reactors and suspects.
Virginia:					
Cattle not previously tested	1,924	1,660	255	9	13.72
Annual retests	2,403	2,312	77	14	3.79
Total	4,327	3,972	332	23	8.20
Maryland:					
Cattle not previously tested	1,134	907	211	16	20.02
Annual retests	713	676	35	2	5.17
Total	1,847	1,583	246	18	14.29
Cattle not previously tested, both States	3,058	2,567	466	25	16.06
Annual retests, both States	3,116	2,988	112	16	4.10

The total number of cattle in Virginia and Maryland tested during the fiscal year was 6,174, which was an increase of 3,456 over the number tested during the previous year. Of this total, 5,555 passed, 578 reacted, and 41 were regarded as suspicious, making a general percentage of reactors and suspects of 10.02.

Post-mortem examination of the carcasses of reactors that were slaughtered under bureau supervision showed 80.16 per cent. to be affected with localized tuberculosis, while 18.11 per cent. showed generalized lesions, and lesions were not found in 1.73 per cent.

Tuberculosis Investigations.

An opportunity was offered during the year to gain a valuable amount of material for study from hogs that had been raised at an insane asylum, where they had been fed upon garbage collected at the kitchen of the section in which the tuberculous insane were kept. Six of the animals kept under these conditions were found to be tuberculous at autopsy, and from their lesions cultures were obtained that were satisfactory for study. Of this number two cultures presented the characteristics of the human type of tubercle bacilli. They were not rapidly fatal to rabbits, were more or less long, curved, and beaded in conformation, and were prompt to produce visible growth when planted upon culture media. The bacilli obtained from the remaining four hogs were short and straight, and caused the death of the test rabbits in from 19 to 22 days, thus demonstrating their bovine origin.

The ophthalmic and intradermal tests for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle have received additional attention. These methods thus far have not proved sufficiently superior to the subcutaneous injection of tuberculin to warrant their general application in practice, although they are still being tested whenever suitable opportunities are offered. A special preparation known as "phymatin" has been used in the ophthalmic test and has given better results than the alcoholic-precipitated tuberculin. The ophthalmic and intradermal methods of applying the tuberculin test possess so many advantages, especially in the simplicity of reading the results, that the absolute acceptance of either one would be a great aid in the eradication of tuberculosis. Both methods obviate the laborious operation of taking temperatures repeatedly during the day after the injection, and no preliminary temperatures are required.

Determined efforts are being made in certain sections of the country to eradicate tuberculosis from among the dairy cattle of those regions. In the course of the tuberculin testing necessary for the accomplish-

ment of this desired end there will occasionally be found animals that apparently react to tuberculin but in whose bodies no lesions of tuberculosis can be found at the time of autopsy. Lymph glands from a number of these cases have been forwarded to the Pathological Division for bacteriological examination, and in many instances it is found that the tuberculin reaction was correct, although the tuberculous lesions were not well advanced. In this class of cases the demonstration of living tubercle bacilli within the tissues affords sufficient justification of the tuberculin reaction.

The Experiment Station.

The work at the bureau's experiment station at Bethesda, Md., under Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent, during the past fiscal year has been of the same general character as in former years, consisting of independent investigations, investigations in co-operation with other divisions of the bureau, and the provision of facilities for the other divisions to make investigations of a kind that require farm and field conditions not obtainable within the limits of the city. During the year most of the work in animal husbandry was transferred to the newly purchased farm at Beltsville, Md., and it is proposed henceforth to confine the work at Bethesda mainly to investigations of animal diseases.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Blank, Jenny, 167 Avenue C.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$200.
Bronitzky, Sam, 408 Cherry St.; J. Levy & Co. \$60.
Constantenore, A., 56 James St.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$60.
Davidek, J., 1405 Avenue A.; F. Lesser. \$140.
Dante, A., 136 Monroe St.; J. Levy & Co. \$50.
Engel, Sam., 232 Madison St.; J. Levy & Co. \$200.
Gartenberg, Max, 111 Columbus Ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$75.
Gersten, M., 537 E. 12th St.; J. Levy & Co. \$35.
Herzog, M., 92 Ridge St.; J. Levy & Co. \$50.
Lickbush, Sam., 133 Stanton St.; J. Levy & Co. \$65.
Powell, William, 1755 3d Ave.; J. Groth. \$250.
Spatz, B., 582 Lenox Ave.; A. Lesser. \$100.
Zisselman, R., 3 W. 116th St.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$200.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Drimmer, D., 181 Rivington St.; D. Drimmer. \$800.
Schoen, Sarah, 205 E. 60th St.; Max Miller. \$125.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Beekman, Abe, 180 1/2 Lexington Ave.; Gustave Selner. \$100.
Ceccere, Luigi, 7305 13th Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$180.
Chacansky, David, 326 Grand St.; Bressman & Kaplan. \$120.
Erstling, Isaac, 307 Wallabout St.; Gustave Selner. \$30.
Finazzo, V., 546 Liberty Ave.; Jacob Selner. \$50.
Maran, Isaac, 1557 St. Marks St.; J. Rosenberg. \$50.
Palestrini, Domenico, 2954 22d St.; Gustave Selner. \$150.

Roth, David, 348 Thatford Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$53.
Stromwasser, Harris, 623 Metropolitan Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$100.
Schubert, Wm. & David, 684 Union St.; Joseph Rosenberg. \$125.
Scianna, Rocco, 7213 13th Ave.; J. Halbren & Son. \$275.
Sherman, Max, 353 Alabama Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg. \$43.
Schoenleber, Mary, 1474 Bushwick Ave.; Van Idersine Co. \$300.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Arnold, Henry, 604 Manhattan Ave.; Geo. Neuschaefer. Nom.
Abner, Henry M., 1474 Bushwick Ave.; M. Schoenleber. Nom.
Gerlach, Konrad, 7172 5th Ave.; Martin B. McCarthy. \$625.
Jacobson & Ganz, 1078 Manhattan Ave.; Adolph Mandel. \$1,100.
Minitulo, Dominick, 3814 Ft. Hamilton Ave.; Luigi Celere. Nom.
Machlin, Hyman, 387 S. 4th St.; Sarah Machlin. \$150.
Rubin, Meyer, 107 Sumner Ave.; Sarah Estrin. \$60.

GROCERIES, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Asdorian, B., 777 Washington St.; O. Sarkisian. \$400.
Gross, Julius, 1190 3d Ave.; Henry Schnitzer. \$300.
Levin, Samuel, 278 Broome St.; M. Zimmermann & Co. \$900.
Nathanson, Marie, 2255 7th Ave.; D. Krasney. \$364.
Smordinsky, I. & A. Goldman, 10 2d Ave.; Max Tepper & S. Rosen. (R) \$500.
Brondestater, C., 37 W. 38th St.; S. Henry. \$300.
Baractaris, N. K., 2237 3d Ave.; P. Argyros. \$300.
Fisher, S., 233 E. 121st St.; L. Hollander. \$40.
Gluckman, M., 582 10th Ave.; N. Radus. \$100.
Halpert, Isidor & Samuel Liebowitz, 632 8th Ave.; M. Goldman. \$3,000.
Isaacson, L., 131 Wooster St.; P. Wechsler. \$100.
Lehrenkraus, Chas., 649 6th Ave.; C. Samuels. \$500.
Maudell, H. D., 362 E. 146th St.; C. Flurschheim. \$500.
Mylonas, Jno. & D. Karatsoulls, 275 7th Ave.; Thos. Noides. \$263.
Parnes, J., 343 E. Houston St.; M. Parnes. \$500.
Peragallo, G., 792 8th Ave.; John Palmer. \$736.
Posner, A., 218 Delancey St.; A. Hoetzer. \$100.
Robert, Jos., 215 Manhattan Ave.; B. Stohl. \$2,800.
Reich, Max & A. Weiss, 108 2d Ave.; A. Kohn. \$1,000.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Berkowitz, S., 24 Rivington St.; Polansky Bros. \$400.
Coulbert, Maria, 222 8th Ave.; K. Bobossian. \$900.
Lazarian, J., 777 Washington St.; B. Asdorian. \$800.
Milstein, Mac, 1406 2d Ave.; L. Gootraht. \$325.
Oshkenaze, Harry, 241 E. 10th St.; N. Leberman. \$200.
Polansky, 24 Rivington St.; S. Berkowitz. \$310.
Ruchamis, A., 84 Essex St.; B. Licht. \$800.
Schnitzer, Henry, 1190 3d Ave.; C. Gross & S. Gross. \$1.
Schwimmer, H., 518 E. Houston St.; J. Schwimmer. \$450.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Colgan, Margaret, 5702 3d Ave.; Anton W. Dahm. \$600.
Cohen, Morris, 1017 1/2 De Kalb Ave.; Alter Rossman. \$200.
Ginsberg, Bertha, 403 Saratoga Ave.; Jacob Halbern & Son. \$350.
Sachs, Joe, 703 Gates Ave.; S. Ershowsky & Bro. \$200.
Wesley & Goldstein, 229 S. 3d St.; Wm. Narins. \$300.
Detting, Emil, 5th Ave. and 32d St.; Julia L. Ehler. \$2,925.
Hoffmann, Edw., 477 Atlantic Ave.; Samuel Swalls. \$150.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Chermack, Abr., 327 Lewis Ave.; Morris Platsitaky and ano. \$400.
Cafiero, Mariano, 2954 Warehouse Ave.; Domenico Palestini. \$915.
Dingerson, Chas., 299 Liberty Ave.; Jos. Michaels and ano. Nom.
Davidson, Morris, 23 Cook St.; Louis Keiner. \$150.
Ferrucci, Gennaro, 361 Hamilton Ave.; Harry F. Price. \$85.
Maskowitz, Kaplan, 1001 Myrtle Ave.; Barnett Kaplan. \$250.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$6.85@7.75
Poor to fair native steers	.....	4.65@6.60
Oxen and stags	.....	3.00@6.25
Bulls and dry cows	.....	2.00@5.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.	.....	6.00@6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime,	.....
per 100 lbs.	.....	7.00@10.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live calves, barnyards	.....	3.75@ 4.25
Live calves, Western	.....	@ 6.12½

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	.....	5.25 @ 6.75
Live lambs, yearlings, per 100 lbs.	.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	.....	2.25 @ 3.25
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	6.75@ 6.80
Hogs, medium	.....	@ 6.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	6.85@ 6.90
Pigs	.....	@ 7.00
Rough	.....	5.75@ 6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....	11½@12½
Choice native light	.....	10½@11½
Native, common to fair	.....	9½@10

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	11 @ 12
Choice native light	.....	@ 10½
Native, common to fair	.....	@ 10
Choice Western, heavy	.....	9½@10½
Choice Western, light	.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas	.....	7½@ 8½
Good to choice heifers	.....	8½@ 9½
Common to fair heifers	.....	@ 8
Choice cows	.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair cows	.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	.....	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....	7½@ 7¾

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@ 16	@ 16
No. 2 ribs	@ 13	@ 14
No. 3 ribs	@ 10	@ 11
No. 1 loins	@ 16	@ 18
No. 2 loins	@ 13	@ 15
No. 3 loins	@ 10	@ 12
No. 1 rounds	@ 10	@ 10
No. 2 rounds	@ 9	@ 9
No. 3 rounds	@ 7½	@ 8½
No. 1 chucks	9 @ 9½	10 @ 10½
No. 2 chucks	7½@ 8	@ 9
No. 3 chucks	6 @ 6½	@ 8½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	.....	@ 15½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	.....	13½@14½
Western calves, choice	.....	@ 13
Western calves, fair to good	.....	@ 13
Western calves, common	.....	@ 11½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	8½@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@ 8½
Pigs	.....	9 @ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....	10½@12
Lambs, good	.....	@ 11
Sheep, choice	.....	@ 7½
Sheep, medium to good	.....	6½@ 7
Sheep, culls	.....	@ 5½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 13
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@ 13½
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@ 10
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@ 9½
Smoked shoulders	.....	@ 9½

Smoked bacon, boneless	.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@ 12½
Dried beef sets	.....	@ 18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@ 18
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@ 10½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	10 @ 11½
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	9½@11
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@ 28
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@ 25
Shoulders, city	.....	@ 9
Shoulders, Western	.....	@ 9
Butts, regular	.....	@ 10
Butts, boneless	.....	@ 11
Fresh hams, city	.....	11½@12
Fresh hams, Western	.....	11 @ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	.....	@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....	@ 90.00
Horns, black, per ton	.....	@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	.....	@ 270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....	80 @ 100c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.....	50 @ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	40 @ 45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	40 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	35 @ 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	.....	7 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....	12 @ 18c. a piece
Rolls, beef	.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....	8 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@ 10c. a pound
Blade meat	.....	@ 8c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., per bundle	.....	@ 40
Sheep, imp., Russian rings	.....	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....	@ 25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York	.....	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....	@ 70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	.....	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....	@ 17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 70
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....	@ 65
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	.....	@ 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	.....	@ 5½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Slog., white	17	19
Pepper, Slog., black	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	15	17
Pepper, red Zanzibar	17	20
Allspice	7	10
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	16	18
Mace	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated	.....	4½@ 5
Crystals	.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered	.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@ 24
No. 2 skins	.....	@ 22

No. 3 skins	.....	@ 14
Branded skins	.....	@ 13
Ticky skins	.....	@ 18
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@ 22
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@ 20
No. 1, 12½-14	.....	@ 2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	.....	@ 2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@ 2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@ 2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....	@ 2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@ 2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ 3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ 3.55
Branded kips	.....	@ 2.20
Heavy branded kips	.....	@ 2.55
Ticky kips	.....	@ 2.20
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@ 2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys, dry-packed—		
Western, dry-picked, selected young hens	20	@ 21
Western, dry-pkd., selected young toms	.....	@ 19
Western, dry-picked, avg. best	.....	@ 19
Western, dry-picked, common	.....	@ 16
Texas, avg. best	.....	@ 17
Old hens and toms, dry-picked, No. 1	.....	@ 18

Fowls, dry packed—

Western, boxes, 48-55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	.....	@ 15
Western, dry-pkd., bbls., 4-4½ lbs. each	.....	@ 13
Other Western, scalded, avg. best	.....	@ 12½

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks, per lb.	.....	@ 10
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	@ 4.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.	.....	@ 1.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Western, via freight, avg. per lb.	12	@ 12½
Fowls, per lb., via express	.....	13½@14
Roosters, per lb.	.....	@ 8½
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	@ 18
Ducks, per lb.	.....	@ 13
Geese, per lb.	.....	@ 11½
Guinea Fowls, per pair	.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair	.....	@ 20

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	.....	@ 38
Creamery, Extras	.....	36½@37
Process, Specials	.....	28½@27
Process, Extras	.....	25 @ 25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....	35 @ 37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	@ 34
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....	32 @ 33
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....	29 @ 31
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.....	22 @ 23
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.....	19 @ 21
Fresh gathered, checks, prime	.....	19 @ 20
Refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid	.....	25 @ 26
Refrigerator firsts, local storage, charges paid	.....	23½@24½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....	20.00 @ 21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	25.50 @ 26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....	@ 2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	.....	@ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	2.20 @ 2.22½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....	20.00 @ 23.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 13@15 per cent. ammonia	.....	2.90 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	.....	2.70 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....	3.35 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	.....	3.35@3.40 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory	.....	2.40 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....	3.20 @ 3.23
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	4.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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They also are suitable for running into the cutting room to be loaded with cuts of pork, etc., etc.

Size 23" x 24" x 62" from bottom of trolley wheel. Stations 16" apart with 18 hooks on each. Four on each of the 23" side, and five on each of the 24" side. Rollers run in 9" hangers.

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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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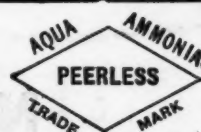
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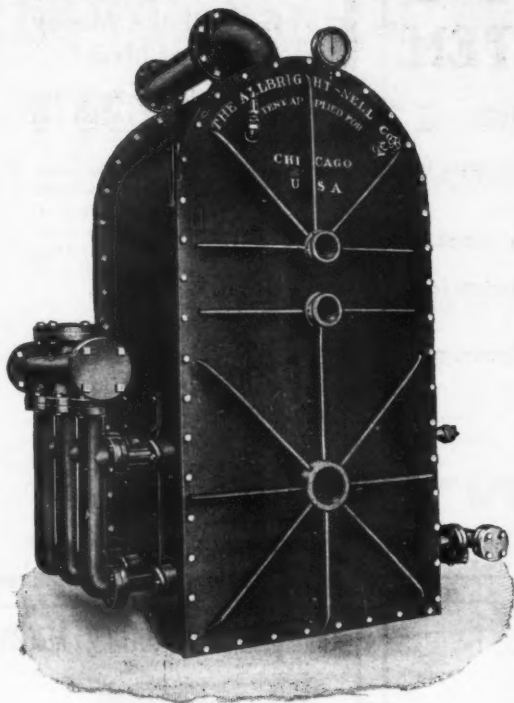
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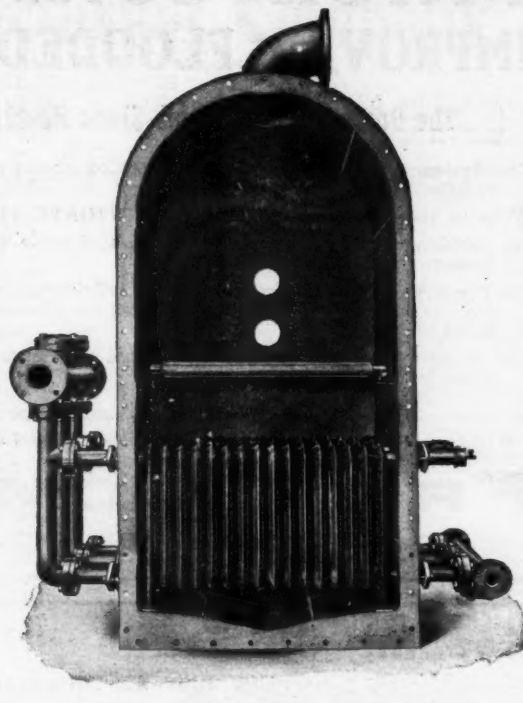
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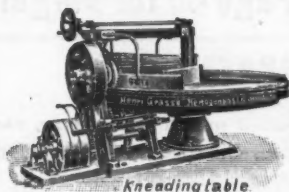


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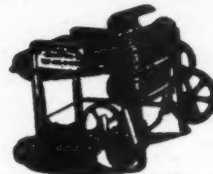
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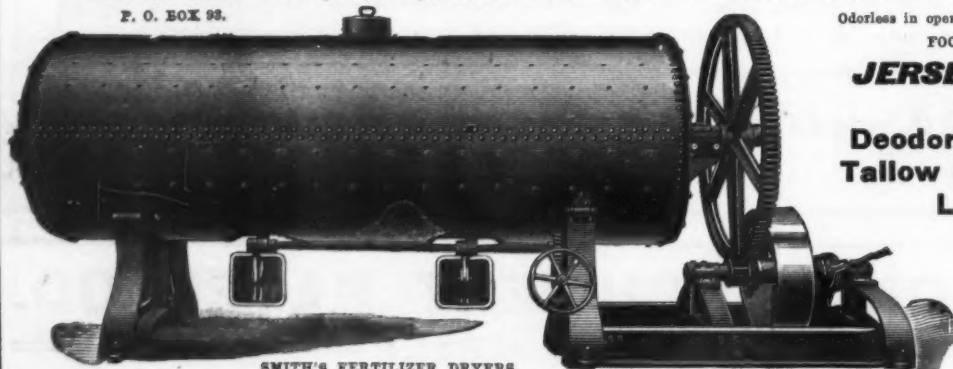
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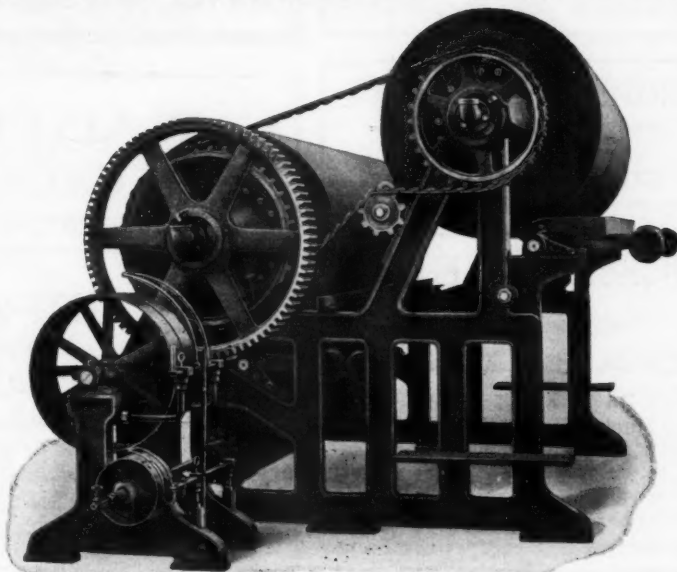
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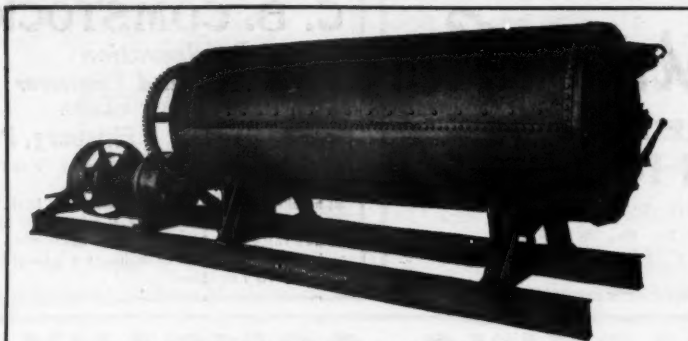


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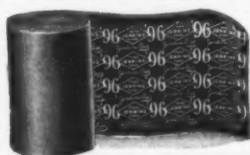
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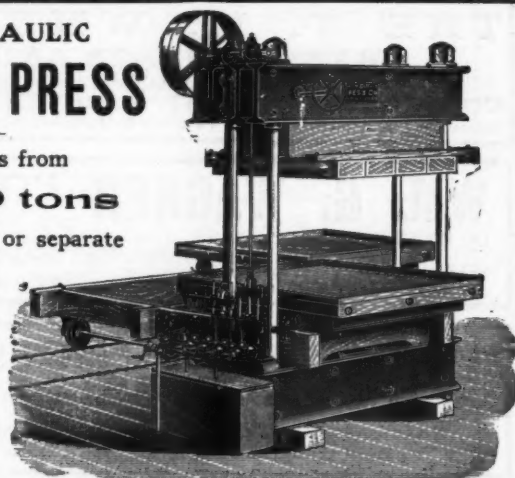
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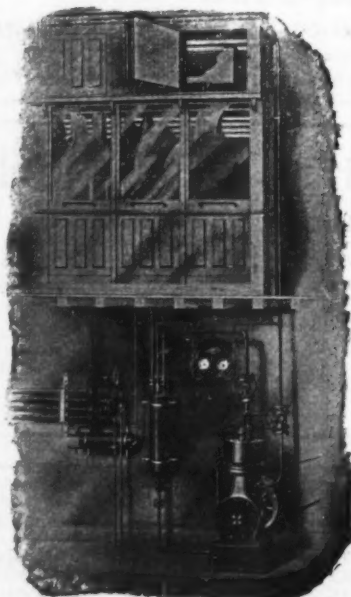
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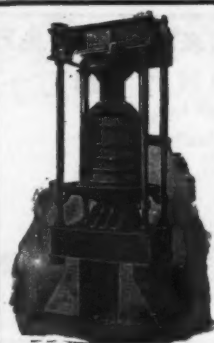
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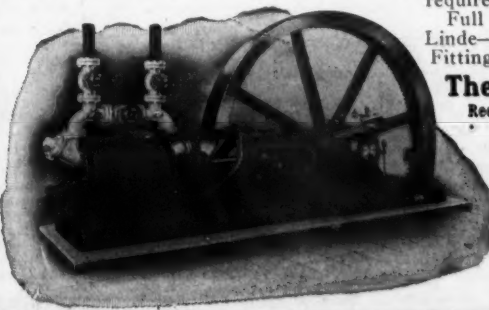
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Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Walzel & Bousheim.

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(See also European Commission Merchants.)

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(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)

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Lesser, Fred.
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Randall & Co., R. T.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
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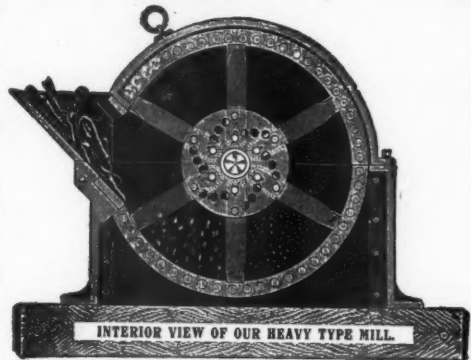
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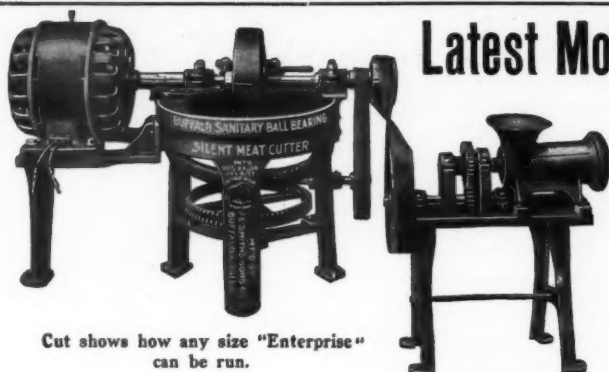
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